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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. IV NO. 255— BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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19th "	Salsette	6000	Madura	13500
26th "	Caledonia	8000	— —	—
3rd Decr.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	12000
10th "	Khyber	9000	— —	—
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About	Steamers	Destination.
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26th Oct.	Palamcotta	P. Gulf Extra.
27th Oct.	Lhasa	Karachi coasting.
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Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departur
Tenshin Maru	R. Ozaki	4173	18th Oct.	25th Oct.
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	19th Oct	29th Oct
Yeboshi Maru	[illegible] Kishimoto	4098	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Totomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	27th Oct.	5th Nov.
Yamagata Maru	K. Kudo	3791	3rd Nov.	11th Nov.
Moyori Maru	M. Yamiguch	3773	10th Nov.	92nd Nov.
Bombay Maru	S. Shinoharal	4625	18th Nov.	30th Nov.

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Saigon Maru	4353	Y. Yamamoto	26th Oct.	5th Nov.
Luzon Maru	4076	T. Watanabe.	3rd Nov.	14th Nov.
Kasato Maru	6209	— —	9th Nov.	16th Nov.

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City of Paris	A & C	9239		16thNov.

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City of Birmingham	A&C	7498	10th Nov.

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	—	949		713

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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
S.S. Anyo Maru	2169	27th Oct.	6th Nov.
S.S. Mogami Maru	2036	28th Oct.	8th Nov.

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Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,656

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Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

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Bombay, 25th October, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TEL. NO. 3409.

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1 American 4 wheeled car.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 handsome grey Arab horse.
1 milch cow with calf.

The property of Madam Nanavati proceeding home.

The property is on view

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th October, 1916.

K. A. READYMONEY AND CO.

Bank or Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

The SALE of the furniture and billiard table, etc., advertised to take place on the 28th instant, is POSTPONED till further notice.

K. A. READYMONEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th October, 1916.

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Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

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ASTROLOGY—Professor Xenobin, the well-known astrologer of 8, Chowringhee Corner, Calcutta, is here on a short visit. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to consult, please call or write to the ORIENT HOTEL, opposite Crawford Market, Room No. 8, Bombay. 5566

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WANTED—A RECEPTION CLERK. Only experienced hand with good knowledge of English, correspondence, typewriting and general work of the Office need apply personally with copies of testimonials to The MANAGER Taj Mahal Hotel, between 10 & 12 a.m. 5711

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One VERTICAL BOILER by Coltman & Co., 100lbs. pressure H.-P. 12. Apply to PHATAK & WALCHAND, LIMITED, Napier Foundry, Foras Road, Byculla. 5707

FOR SALE—One yarn Mercerizing Machine. For further particulars apply to Box No. 282, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5663

FOR SALE—2½ GALVANISED PIPES slightly used. Consignment just arrived. For particulars apply to EBRAHIM REHMANJI, Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay. 5662

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P., 460 Volts, 900/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

CLEARANCE SALE of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Toilet Soaps, Wines and Provisions, at TREACHER and Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation.) British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street. 5601

FOR SALE—Substantial ONE STOREYED HOUSE with Porebunder front on 500 square yards with compound, suitable for small factory or godown or residence, near tram and train Parel. Apply to Box No. 277, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5650

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—At Matheran "KIPSAKE" both for cold and hot season. Apply FRAMJEE JEMSETJEE BATLIBOI, Forjett Street, Tardeo. 5702

TO BE LET—"BAROMETER VIEW," Lonavla, 'A,' 'B' and 'C' bungalows, completely furnished, full accommodation for 3 families, pleasant situation, bracing climate, charming scenery, large compound with beautiful garden only 20 minutes walk from railway station. Rent for each bungalow Rs. 150 per mensem and Rs. 375 for three months. Apply
PHIROZE COOVERJI MISTRY,
Daruwala Building,
5616 Balaram Street, Grant Road.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, 6th November, 1916, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BUSINESS:—
1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance-Sheet up to 30th June, 1916.
2. To declare Dividends.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 18th November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KAVASJI K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 12th October, 1916.

N.B.—Dividends when sanctioned by the Shareholders will be paid on and after Monday, 20th November, 1916, at the Registered Office of the Company to Shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 1st idem. and warrants will be duly posted to them. 5705

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM the 1st of November next my Office will be removed to the 1st Floor of the Building standing at the junction of Medows Street, and Bell Lane, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowji, and bearing Street No. 30-32-34 Medows Street and 18-19 Bell Lane.

KESHAO GANESH TAMBE, L. C. E.,
5697 Architect & Civil Engineer.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Power of Attorney dated the thirteenth day of August, 1913, given by the undersigned to Andrew Geddis is revoked from this date and that the said Andrew Geddis is no longer authorised by the undersigned to sign the name of the Firm of Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons per procuration either in their capacity as Agents of the Textile Manufacturing Co. Ltd., or in their capacity as Agents of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., or in connection with the general business of the said Firm to any letters, cheques, bills of lading, orders, hoondis, acceptances, promissory notes, contracts, agreements, transfers, assignments, receipts, acquittances and discharges or other instruments or documents whatsoever to which the signature of the said Firm may be necessary or expedient in either capacity as such Agents as aforesaid or in connection with the general business of the said Firm.

NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS.
5699

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that GOCULDAS NENSEY has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client RUTTONBAI, widow of MANGALDAS PRANJIWANDAS. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Cow Lane, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 679, New No. 3071, Old Survey No. 516 and New Survey No. 7706, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 849-50, Street Nos. 12 and 6, and containing by admeasurement 153 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Cow Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Dadaji Hurry, on or towards the North by the passage of the Oart and on or towards the South by the passage and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this day of October, 1916.
MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
5715 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. VITHOBA MANGLIA HASOOCHA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest in or claim against the said property are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Attorneys for the purchasers, at their office in Treacher's Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default, the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period without reference to the claims, if any, of which no notice shall have been so received; and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of vacant land or Foras tenure, situate at Mingot Mandli in Parel, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,301 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 320, New No. 12351 and New Survey No. 1/2783, and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and partly by land bearing New Survey No. 2784, on or towards the South and East by the property of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and on or towards the West by land bearing New Survey No. 2784.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1916.
PAYNE & Co.,
5713 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

George V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDULABHAI ABDULALLI, late of Bombay, Borah, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Tinsmith ..... Deceased.

TYABALLY ABDULALLI, of Bombay, Borah, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Parsi Gulli, without the Fort of Bombay, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration, on behalf of ABDUL CADER ABDULLABHAI, minor nephew of the said deceased for his use and benefit and limited until he attains majority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
18th day of October, 1916.

Messrs. MULJEE & THAKOREDAS,
5717 Petitioner's Attorneys.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Narayen Dabulker Road, Malabar Hill, opposite Saboo Palace the very valuable and handsome rich blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture by "Roberts" and "Wimbridge" also English drawing room suite by "Maples" mahogany dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, rich engravings and oil paints, fancy ornaments, writing tables, glass door book-cases, old China jars, single and double bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, mirror door almyrahs, one mahogany Autotone piano with Pianolla combined, by Hardman Pack and Co., with records in mahogany case ivory inlaid furniture, Chesterfield sofas, large field glasses, large blackwood open carved screen, enamel bath tubs, Singapore cane furniture, children toys rocking horse perambulator, etc., etc., property of S. M. Edwardes, Esq., I.C.S., C.S.I., C.V.O., Municipal Commissioner, proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred landaulette, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred bicycle wheel vis-a-vis, with a grey waler horse and harness.
1 black Arab horse, going in harness.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 25th October, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, EMPTY OIL CASKS, PACKING CASES, DRUMS, WOOD CUTTINGS, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th October, 1916, at the undermentioned time and place the following goods:—

At 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the B. I. S. N. Coy.'s Dockyard, Mazagon:—

A large quantity of wood cuttings, empty oil casks, packing cases, drums, wood etc.

Also at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the P. & O. Company's Dockyard Mazagon.

Old Canvas, Manilla and wire rope, empty oil casks and paint kegs, packing cases, etc.

Purchasers of P. & O. Coy.'s, goods will have to pay whatever custom duty etc., that may be due.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th October, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT!!! 9-30
POSITIVELY THE LAST
FIRE-WALKING
PERFORMANCE
NEAR CHOWPATY NEW BANDSTAND
IN AID OF
WAR RELIEF FUND.

PROF. SAYED HUSSAIN, ATSHI, (Burmee).
Will himself walk at a slow pace
OVER RED-HOT COALS
And through the
TRENCH IN FULL BLAZE.
If you have not done so yet—do so
TO-NIGHT

PRICES:—Rs. 2, Re. 1, and As. 8.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Tickets can be had at Messrs. Soundy & Co.' Church Gate Street, Fort, and at the Fire Exhibition.

Promoter:—Mr. Surrufally Mamoojee.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
SPECIAL DIWALI WEEK PROGRAMME
RODOLFI CONVINCES FATHER
OR
DARK DOINGS OF WHITE HAND.
Serio-Comic drama in three acts.
with
The Gaumont Graphic, Nos. 570 & 571
soling Wild Animal Drama.
Two screaming Funniest Comics.
THRICE NIGHTLY, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, PRIZE SHOWS, at 5-15.
USUAL HALF RATES. Re. 1 to As. 2.
'Phone 1882.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD,
Tel. No. 2417.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
A Home of universal film—universal masterpieces—film of the season depicting a most thrilling story of love and liberty in 5 reels
"YOQUI"
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7, 8-45 and 10-30.
MATINEE, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5-15
No advance in Price.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price in 1st Class and Box.
Coming PEG O THE RING. Coming
Serial
WATCH FOR DATE.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
and every evening at 9-30 p.m.
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
To-Night Wednesday 25th
"CHARLIE'S AUNT."
Thursday 26th the furore of Bombay:
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."
Friday 27th
"OH I SAY."
Saturday 28th
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."
Sunday 29th SPECIAL MATINEE at 6 p.m
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."
Prices at 9-30—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Prices at 6—Rs. 3, 2, 1, annas 8 and 4.
PLANS NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.
TO-DAY AT 6 P.M. ONLY
"BRITAIN PREPARED."
Special prices to Schools and Colleges on application.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY
Presents
The celebrated tradiene
KATHARINE KAELRED
in
A 5 ACT
GOLD ROOSTER PLAY
"THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES."
ADAPTED FROM
The stage play of the same name
by
CLYDE FITCH.
"IT IS A REAL STUDY OF HUMAN NATURE"
The story is a page out of life's book. A loving but jealous woman is told by another man, to suit his purpose, that her husband is looking after a lady staying in another flat. The wife got jealous and took drastic measures to make the husband jealous also, which proved to her that she had taken a very wrong step. Moreover when she learned that the lady of whom she was jealous was none other than her husband's sister she was filled with remorse. This is a parallel story to that of "EAST LYNNE."
Also showing the splendid comic:
"A REVOLUTION IN THE BACHELORS' CLUB."
A member of the bachelors' club, after a hearty dinner, gets into the wrong flat and meets a woman whom he believes to be an intruder in his rooms. He brings a whole force of members of his Club to eject her, but they discover that he was in the wrong box. Eventually he got bold and the lady married him. The other members of the Club also acquired boldness in the like manner with the result that all got married on one day.
And last mail's
PATHE GAZETTE.
Showing:—London's Wrecked Zeppelin, —Woman's army on the Land,—Russians in Salonika,—etc., etc.
THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and Ans. 4.
Box seats, Rs. 2.
NOTE:—DURING THE HOLIDAYS WHICH COMMENCE TO-DAY, EACH VISITOR, EXCEPTING TO THE GALLERY, WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A SILK FAN AS A SOUVENIR WITH A ROYAL OPERA HOUSE VIEW ON IT.

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates.
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Fraser,
Hornby Road BOMBAY

WHAT WOULD YOU DO

If your wife made life just hell on earth, if she tortured you with fiendish skill each moment of the day, and with wanton riotous living drove you to distraction—and your neighbour lived in heavenly bliss with a wife whose very presence brought hapiness, could you help envying him?

And suppose with woman's keen intuition your neighbour's wife divined the secret of your sorrow and was kind to you, in the agony of loneliness would not your heart cry out for such a woman's love?

WHAT I DID
is shown in the Selig Photo-Play
THY NEIGHBOUR'S WIFE
to be screened from SATURDAY next 28th October at the
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner
AMICHAND GOVINDJI
The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.).
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street. E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different description such as (*a*) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds, (*c*) Gummy Halva, (*d*) Rose scented Halva. (*e*) Vanila Halva, (*f*) Muskati Halva, (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that much is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PAREZ necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS
JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.
A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.
CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

IN 5 MINUTES
BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM
cures all kinds of pain.
TRY IT
Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

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WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

The storm crossed the coast near Waltair about midnight and is now over east Hyderabad State. Rainfall has been particularly heavy along the north-west coast of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Konkan, Malabar, the Madras Deccan, and the north Madras coast; local in Tenasserim, Lower Bengal, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in the Central Provinces and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one and a half; Saugor Island, Balasore six; False Point two; Cuttack one; Sandheads and Poona two; Mangalore one; Gopalpur five; Masulipatam, Kurnool three; Waltair, Calingapatam one and a half; Cocanada one.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall over the north-east of the Peninsula.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 24th Oct. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Oct. 24th 1915.	June 1st to Oct. 24th 1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.50	84.05	76.18	81.29
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	....	....	....	....
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	....	....	....	....
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	....	....	....	....

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd Oct. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.744 Inch
Temperature of Air	80.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	77.0 „
Dew Point.....	75.9 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.876 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Cloudy—10)	7.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1 „
Minimum ....do.....do.....	75.6 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	NNE,ESE W,WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	110 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.04 Inch.
Total fall during month	3.62 „
Do. do. year	84.16 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th.....	0.00 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	24	m 9 17	26 3	24	m 3 2	18 11
		9 55a	26 10		3 29a	16 11
Wed.	25	m 9 52	27 3	25	m 3 44	18 6
		10 34a	27 10		4 0a	16 0
Thur	26	m 4 29	24 10	26	m 11 58	21 3
		4 21a	22 9		10 11a	20 0
Fri.	27	m 11 3	27 3	27	m 5 2	18 2
		11 53a	29 1		5 7a	14 7
Sat.	28	m 11 40	27 3	28	m 5 41	18 3
					5 42a	14 4
Sun.	29	m 0 34	29 3	29	m 6 22	18 6
		0 19a	27 0		6 19a	14 5
Mon.	30	m 1 17	29 1	30	m 7 6	19 0
		1 1a	28 6		6 59a	14 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
„ 24	(Tuesday)	„ 6h. 35m.	„ 6h. 10m.
„ 25	(Wednesday)	„ 6h. 36m.	„ 6h. 10m.
„ 26	(Thursday)	„ 6h. 34m	„ 6h. 13m.
„ 27	(Friday)	„ 6h. 37m.	„ 6h. 8m.
„ 28	(Saturday)	„ 6h. 37m.	„ 6h. 8m.
„ 29	(Sunday)	„ 6h. 37m.	„ 6h. 7m.
„ 30	(Monday)	„ 6h. 38m.	„ 6h. 7m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quater	1916 Oct.	4,	4h. 30m., 5m. p.m.
Full Moon	„	„	11, 0h. 31m., 1m. p.m.
Last Quartr	„	„	19, 6h. 38m., 7m. a.m.
New Moon	„	„	27, 2h. 7m., 0m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 24th October, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Jhansi and Mainpuri; night temperature is in excess except in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in considerable defect at Karachi and normal or in excess at other stations. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.14in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and night temperature are in excess. Day temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.50in., Mormugao 0.60in. and Karwar 0.30in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local; Poona has had 2.18in., Belgaum 0.12in. and Nizamabad 0.18in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity and night temperature are in excess. Day temperature is in defect except in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—From the observations reported to-day the storm would appear to have moved into the eastern districts of Hyderabad and to have decreased in intensity. There has been a considerable decrease of rainfall in the northern half of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Malabar, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast and local in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Msyore, while a few showers have occurred in the Central Provinces and south-east Madras. The storm may possibly pass into the south-eastern districts of the Central Provinces.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in the Deccan and some showers in the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 24th of October 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	80	64	0	67	..	..
Do. (23rd Oct.) ..	91.0	69.1		63	.. 0	—0.05
Jask ..	..	..		..	.. 0.29	0.23
Do. (Oct.) ..	..	..		..	.. ..	..
Muskat ..	..	..		..	.. ..	..
Do. (Oct.) ..	..	..		..	.. ..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	93	62.4		59	.. 4.77	0.03
Rawalpindi ..	85.3	57.4		63	.. 38.71	15.96
Lahore ..	89.8	66.3		65	.. 23.58	8.32
Hissar ..	90.1	58.2		61	.. 19.46	..
Ambala ..	86.7	55.3		86	.. 58.21	14.56
Delhi ..	86.7	61.7		62	.. 27.76	4.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	89.4	68.4		54	.. 29.35	4.41
Mainpuri ..	87.1	65.5		74	.. 34.03	9.54
Jhansi ..	87.6	66.8		79	.. 47.77	12.67
Cawnpore ..	87.0	70.		87	.. 49.20	15.74
Allahabad ..	87.4	72.7		82	.. 61.10	24.86
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	95.5	66.2		58	.. 3.17	0.91
Karachi ..	88.7	79.2		82	.. 21.67	15.54
Kurachi ..	84.4	62.4		77	.. 27.29	8.24
Ajmer ..	88.0	67.0		41	.. 23.28	1.42
Jaipur ..	85.0	58.0		57	.. 43.04	16.67
Kotah ..	79.2	59.0		46	.. 33.30	24.64
Mount Abu ..						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj ..	91.0	69.3		82	.. 14.04	0.55
Dwarka ..	90.1	77.1		73	.. 11.10	—2.59
Veraval ..	86.3	75.0		77	0.06 23.66	6.60
Rajkot ..	90.4	66.3		66	.. 28.85	3.06
Bhavnagar Para ..	93.0	69.6		67	.. 19.28	—0.44
Surat ..	89.0	72.0		83	.. 65.45	15.18
Ahmedabad ..	92.4	70.4		48	.. 29.20	—3.81
Deesa ..	97.0	66.2		47	.. 29.24	1.97
Neemuch ..	85.6	65.2		58	.. 38.76	11.38
Indore ..	81.7	64.2		83	.. 41.09	10.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	83.5	71.9		84	.. 52.56	0.66
Saugor ..	85.0	67.2		87	.. 40.30	—2.7.
Hoshangabad ..	89.7	71.4		81	.. 50.42	9.92
Khandwa ..	87.8	72.4		77	.. 50.20	7.12
Akola ..	87.9	72.2		72	.. 40.38	10.07
Amraoti ..	85.3	71.4		78	.. 43.66	12.88
Nagpur ..	86.4	72.9		86	0.14 55.38	10.47
Chanda ..	..	..		..	.. ..	..
Raipur ..	89.2	78.2		84	.. 36.78	—8.95
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	85.	77.2		91	0.50 81.05	13.69
Ratnagiri ..	82.	74.9		93	0.07 73.93	36.16
Marmugao ..	79.0	74.0		97	0.60 113.20	29 01
Karwar ..	79.	73.0		94	0.30 129.96	15.49
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERAB—						
Malegaon ..	88.8	70.8		71	.. 23.59	2.86
Ahmednagar ..	84.6	68.8		86	0.02 28.69	0.17
Poona ..	85.0	69.4		82	0.18 26.47	2.66
Sholapur ..	85.0	72.2		88	0.05 34.79	6.85
Bijapur ..	82.8	70.8		88	.. 21.74	4.61
Belgaum ..	76.8	66.4		97	0.12 30.46	—6. 8
Aurangabad ..	84.1	61.1		62	.. 41.76	10.16
Nizamabad(Indur) ..	85.7	2.9		82	0.18 32.77	—4.74
Hyderabad ..	82 0	72.9		95	0.08 39.86	13.18
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	79.0	72.3		93	0.01 108.03	—6.46
Calicut ..	83.3	72.9		92	0.05 94.38	—2.25
Cochin ..	82.0	73.7		90	0.14 94.23	11.24
Colombo ..	84.4	75.0		79	0.19 33.33	2.40
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	79.0	73.7		92	2.90 52.92	23.36
Bellary ..	80.1	69.7		86	0.29 18.46	4.54
Cuddapah ..	81.4	72.1		90	0.46 36.93	13.4.
Madras ..	88.0	75.3		74	.. 27.80	4.22
Bangalore ..	78.0	64.8		92	0.22 35.03	10.46
Coimbatore ..	85.6	68.7		79	.. 18.03	7.48
Trichinopoly ..	90.4	71.0		66	.. 24.27	7.10
Negapatam ..	87.4	73.8		81	0.44 23.67	6.49

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 24th October 1916 was 29.977 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decrease by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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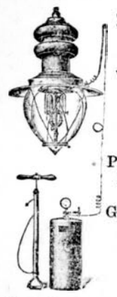

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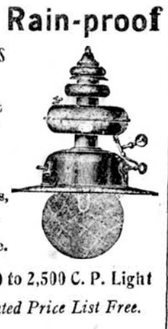

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. Oct. 23rd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
,, ,, Sales on spec. & for Exp.	1,500
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	300
,, ,, Imports	32,000
Mid. Americans	10.79
Egyptian F. G. F.	16.55
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	Jan. 18.84
..	Mar. 18.97
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Jan. 18.34
..	Mar. 18.57

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 22nd.

Months	To-day's closing price.
October	10.71+26
Oct.-Nov.	10.71+26
Nov.-Dec.	10.71+25
Dec.-Jan.	10.72+25
Jan.-Feb.	10.74+26
Feb.-March	10.77+26
March-April	10.80+26
April-May	10.84+27
May-June	10.87+28
June-July	10.88+28
July-Aug.	10.89+29
Aug-Sept	10.79+23
Sept.-Oct.	9.99
Oct.-Nov.	9.70

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 23rd.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	16.55+80
March	16.61+80
May	16.59+81

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 23rd.

M. G. Bengal	Good	7.44
,, ,,	Fully Good	7.62
,, ,,	Fine	7.80
,, No. 1	Oomra Good	8.04
,, ,,	Fully Good	8.22
,, ,,	Fine	8.40
,, Broach	Good	9.84
,, ,,	Fully Good	10.02
,, ,,	Fine	10.20
,, Scinde	Good	7.54
,, ,,	Fully Good	7.62
,, ,,	Fine	7.80

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	62,000
Futures at New York January	19.18+70
,, ,, March	19.32+70
Spot Cotton at New York	19.10+60
,, ,, Orleans	18.13+44
Futures at New Orleans January	18.72+75
,, ,, March	18.97+74

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Oct. 23rd.

Bar Silver Spot	32 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Disco nt, Bank of England rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5⅝
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5⅝
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	6
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	6⅛
Interest day to day loans	4⅛
,, 7 day market loans	4⅛
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 9,00,000 @ 1-4 5/32	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 24.

The market to-day in sympathy with the big rise on the other side opened firm with M. G. Broach quoted at Rs. 403, and quickly advanced to Rs. 407. Some business was done before the market opened but of no great importance. Since the opening of the market business has been reported in M. G. Good Broach. Prices have advanced still further and the highest point touched is Rs. 409.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—

G. M. G. Broach, 408½.

F. G. Bengal, 296.

F. K. Akola, 377.

Messrs PATEL BROS APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Oct. 23rd.

DESCRIPTION.	DELIVERY. Jan. 1917	Mar. 1917	April 1917	SPOT. COTTON
Broach, Good M.G.	..	..	397	325/30
Broach, Fine M.G.	404	..	..	340/50
Bengal, F.G. M.G.	282/3	..	..	275/85
Bengal, Fine M.G.	297	..	..	290/95
Bengal, Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	305/10
Rajputana, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Panjab, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	287/92
Kham. Akola Fine M.G.	365	..	..	335/45
Ellich/Amraoti, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	337/47
Dhamg./Pulgaon, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	340/50
Yeotmal, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	342/52
Nagpore, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	345/55
Hingt./Wardha, Fine G.M.	..	..	..	347/57
Khandeish, Fine M.G.	340	..	..	320/25
Khandeish, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	310/15
Khandwa Sanawad F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	325/30
Jalna F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	310/15
Indore, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	330/37
Ujjain, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	340/50
Nander, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	370/80
Mathia, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	310/15
Mathia, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	295/300
SawGinned Dharwar Good	..	..	..	360/70
Coompta, Good M.G.	..	..	..	390/96
Westerns, Good M.G.	..	..	..	370/80
Westerns, Good M.G.	..	..	..	365/75

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 24th October, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	325	310	295	..	1/25th Jan. 17

A WONDERFUL FLESH BUILDER.

PHYSICIAN'S DISCOVERY ENABLES THIN PEOPLE TO PUT ON 2 TO 3lbs. A WEEK.

Special Medical Reports, Paris.—That excessive thinness is due to the inability of the digestive organs to properly assimilate food has long been known; it has, however, remained for Professor Muller, the eminent scientist and investigator, to discover that this weakness of the digestive organs is primarily due to lack of nerve force and to tell the world how the weak nerve tissues can be fed and strengthened, and thin people, men or women, old or young, enabled to put on 2 to 3 pounds a week, and become fat, plump, strong and healthy. Professor Muller says this may be done without change of diet, exercises, etc. All he finds necessary is to strengthen the nervous system, and for this purpose he recommends a special nerve food and flesh builder, called Phormoid, which can be obtained from any chemist. One Phormoid tablet should be eaten a few minutes before each meal, and almost from the beginning you will note an increased feeling of energy, vitality and reserve force, as well as a decided increase in weight.

Caution to Ladies.—Thin ladies who object to an increased bust development should not take Phormoid as it generally develops the bust from three to four inches in a few weeks.

5137

Bengals (M.G.)	305	298	286	..	Ready
	..	305	290	..	Ready New
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	292	280	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	325	310	..	Ready
	..	355	340	..	1/25th Jan. 17
	..	..	..	..	
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	315	..	Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	335	..	Ready
Ujjain (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	350	..	Ready
	..	345	333	..	Ready
Akola Khamg. Karanja(M.G.)	..	376	..	..	1/25th Jan. 17
	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	348	336	..	Ready
	..	373	..	..	1/25th Jan. 17
Dhanangaum Pookgaum(M.G.)	..	353	341	..	Ready
	..	383	..	..	1/25th Jan. 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	360	348	..	Ready
	..	388	..	..	1/25th Jan. 17
Nagpore Kamgti (M.G.)	..	365	353	..	Ready
	..	390	..	..	1/25th Jan.17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	367	355	..	Ready
	..	392	..	..	1/25th Jan. 17
Broach (M.G.)	..	355	347	..	Ready
	..	420	..	..	25th Mar 17
	..	..	..	409	1/25th Apl. 17
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	360	348	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G.)	..	323	308	..	Ready
	..	352	338	..	Jan. 1917
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	400	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	380	Ready
	..	..	..	375	April/May 1917
	..	..	..	395	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	400	April/May 1917
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	360	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	405	Ready
	..	..	..	400	April/May 1917
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	410	Ready
	..	..	..	405	April/May 1917
Indoor (M G.) G.S.	..	..	340	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 24th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-20 ..	39 0 0	5 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	38 8 0	5 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	39 0 0	5 15 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	7 2 0	7 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	10 2 0	10 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	9 14 0	10 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	43 0 0	9 2 0
,, Gajar 75-25 ..	41 8 0	8 11 0
,, Black ..	37 0 0	....
,, Gajar 50-50 ..	40 8 0	8 7 0
Popyseed, White ..	7 2 0	7 8 0
Groundnuts	42 8 0	....
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jowa	23 0 0	4 4 0
Arandla	37 8 0	....

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	5 14 9
Linseed May	11 9 6
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan. ..	9 2 0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan. ..	8 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan. ..	8 7 0
Rapeseed April.-May	6 12 0
Jowa Oct.	4 4 0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Both the Cotton Mill as well as Tata Iron and Steel shares opened steady to-day with a moderate enquiry, but sellers began to come out with the result that within a short time the quotations weakened, and the Market lost its strength. With practically no extensive "bear" sales to be covered and with an overbought market, no general improvement is anticipated, unless sufficient buying orders come from bona-fide investors to take off surplus stock. The favourite policy of "wait and see" generally adhered to by bulls has very severely hit them in the Mahurat Settlement.

In Mill shares for Mahurat delivery, Davids closed at Rs. 560.

Fazulbhai were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 658 to Rs. 682½, Central India from Rs. 2,385 to Rs. 2,335, Standards from Rs. 1,570 to Rs. 1,535, Madhavji from Rs. 1,460 to Rs. 1,440 and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,785 to Rs. 1,770.

A big drop was recorded to-day in Pearl Mill shares. In the morning these shares were placed at Rs. 460, suddenly dropped to Rs. 400, but closed at Rs. 425.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 82.

Katni Ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 280 and Deferred at Rs. 1,025.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 1,070.

Bombay Flours were placed at Rs. 1,490.

Bundi stood steady at Rs. 25, Shivrajpoors at Rs. 52 and Indian Cement at Rs. 375.

Hydro Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,300.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 377½ to Rs. 367½. Deferred between Rs. 1,320 to Rs. 1,285.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 76.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 90.

AKBAR MANUFACTURING & PRESS CO. LTD.

An extraordinary meeting of the Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company Ltd., was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Shavaksnah Dinshaw when certain resolutions were passed altering the provisions of the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association of this Company. Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Co., were re-appointed Secretaries and Treasurers for a period of thirty years.

(Continued froom Column 4.)

165 bales twill gunnies, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Tenshin Maru (s) 55 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Malay Maru (s) 1,800 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 200 bales cotton, M. Amersey & Co.; 2,050 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.; 1,400 bales cotton, T. Yuasa & Co.; 1,500 bales cotton, M. N. K. Kaisha; 1,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.; 300 bales cotton, H. Meghji & Co..

Yeboshi Maru (s) 4,082 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.; 4,300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Penang Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 2,400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,353 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Malay Maru 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Malay Maru (s) 50 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co.

Penang Maru (s) 850 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Penang Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Penang Maru (s) 127 cwts. gum bhesabole, E. Nowroji & Co.; 175 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 67 cwts. buffalo pickers, S. Dossabhoy & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Penang Maru (s) 169 cwts. beeswax, A. C. Patel & Co.; 14 cwts. wet dates, M. Y. Moses; 300 bales cootton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 350 bales cotton yarn, I. David; 225 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 400 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons & Co.; 100 bales cotton yarn, M. Amersey & Co.; 400 bales cotton yarn, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 300 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 24th.

Malwa	Thompson	London, Sept. 29
Hellas	Berg	Bangkok, Sept. 25
Circassia ..	Osborne	Liverpool ept. 26
Arabia	Palmer	Sydney, Sept 30

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 24th.

Yetorofu Maru	Hirata	Kobe, etc.
Malwa	Thompson	Sydney
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer	*Kold	for	Calcutta
,,	*Anglur	for	Liverpool, etc.
,,	*Reading	for	Do.
,,	Hellas	for	Bangkok

*To arrive.

Oct. 24.

S. S. Yamagata Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yamagata Maru left Singapore for Bombay direct on the 23rd instant and is due here on 3rd November, 1916.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 23rd instant and is due here in the morning of the 27th instant.

S. S. Totomi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Totomi Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 23rd instant and is due here on the 27th instant.

S. S. City of Paris:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Paris passed Perim on the 23rd instant and is due to arrive at Bombay at 9 a.m. on the 28th instant.

S. S. Malwa:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Malwa, 5,904 tons, Captain A. Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she had left on the 29th ultimo, with the English mail of the 6th instant, a general cargo and 390 passengers.

S. S. Hellas:—The steamer Hellas, 849 tons, Captain M. Berg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, which port she had left on the 25th ultimo, with a cargo of timber and silk.

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,327 tons, Captain C. F. Osborne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, which port she had left on the 26th ultimo, with a general cargo and 31 passengers.

S. S. Arabia:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Arabia, 4,098 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, which port she had left on the 30th ultimo, with the Australian mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Yetorofu Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Yetorofu Maru, 2,998 tons, Captain S. Hirata, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Malwa:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Malwa, 5,904 tons, Captain A. Thompson, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Sydney, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 959 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

Tuesday, 24th October, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Tenshin Maru	Ozaki	N. Y. K.
B. Dara	Loftus	J. F. & Co
C. & R. Hindoo	Pearson	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Rounton Grange	Lawson	J. M. & Co
F. Dunera		M. M. & Co
N. Cilurnum	Thomas	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Penang Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
3 Shahtar		H. S. Shustary & Co
4 Taisho Maru		N. Y. K.
5 Alavi	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
6 Asiatic		W. & A. G. & Co
7 Yebosci Maru	Kishimoto	N. Y. K.
8 Lovaine		W. & A. G. & Co
9 Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co
12 & 13 Malay Maru	Nemoto	O. S. K.
15 Palamcotta		M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Linga		M. M. & Co

H. D. D.

Tug Harold		H. I. Dixon & Co

M. W. D. D.

Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. S. Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Chybassa	Logan	M. M. & Co
8 City of Lahore		K. N. & Co
12 Nellore	King	P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
City of Calcutta	Rigby	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Leslie	Henders n	J. F. & Co
Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. Graham & Co
Dia	Tallett	W. & A. G. & Co
Flor-de-Pau	Abdo	Bishop
Hellas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
Montebello	Andrew	P. & O. S. N. Co
Nuriani	Thomson	B. & P. S. N. Co
Pingdua	Andreason	M. M. & Co
Rookie	Suita	W. & A. G. & Co
Sardlat	Bruce	I. M. & Co
Seabank	Cotell	W. & A. G. & Co
Yetorofu Maru	Hirata	N. Y. K.

EXPORTS.

Oct., 24

FOR LONDON.

Nellore (s) 50 cwts. butter, H. Curranee & Co.; 50 cwts. casseu, K. Curranee & Co.; 300 cwts. casseu flour, Duncan Stratton & Co.; 5 bales calf skins, A. Cassam; 54 bundles wooden staves, H. Billimoria & Co.; 8 bundles iron hoops, H. Bujimoria & Co.; 5 casks wooden tops, H. Billimoria & Co.; 15 bales goat skin, A. Cassam; 25 cwts. liquorice roots, M. Jaffe.bhoy; 7,007 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon Co.; 51 bales goat and sheep skins, A. Abdoola & Co.; 21 bales goat and sheep skins, H. A. Oomer and Son; 3 bales sheep skins, C. Rahimtoola and Sons; 3 bales calf skins and cowhides, C. Rahimtoola and Sons; 5,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Bros.; 1,960 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 144 bales hemp, M. Gowrishanker; 201 bales hemp, G. Veerji and Co.; 6 cases cotton piece goods, W. Assoomull; 80 cwts. cashewnuts, R. Jewandas and Co.; 7 bales goat skins, R. M. Kooka; 6 bales sheep skins, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 8 bales goat and sheep skins, Abba and E. H. Mahomed; 233 cwts. indigo, M. K. Shirazi & Sons; 100 bales, hemp, H. Govindji; 101 cwts gum arabic, E. Nowroji and Co.; 39 cwts. chiretta, E. Nowroji & Co.

FOR PHILLADELPHIA.

Nellore (s) 28 bales goat skins, C. J. Mathews & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Nellore (s) 3 bales woolen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son

FOR HULL.

Hindoo (s) 1,840 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 32,009 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 35,275 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha; 2,000 cwts. linseed, A. Durst; 5,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Bros.; 12,012 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 4,002 cwts. rapeseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 230 bales hemp, H. Govindji.

Reading (s) 1,00 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate; 4,054 cwts. linseed, S. Baidevdas; 10,000 cwts. linseed, A. Durst.

Anglian (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore, K. Ettlinger & Co.; 20,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 36,005 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha; 4,002 cwts. castorseed, M. B. Kaisha.

Seabank (s) 1,500 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 2,002 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co. 6,001 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha; 4,002 cwts. castorseed, M. B. Kaisha; 4,000 cwts. castorseed, Volkart Bros.

Asiatic (s) 20,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 14,515 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 9,504 cwts. rapeseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 1,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Bros.; 1,000 cwts. castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR LEITH.

Lovaine (s) 6,183 cwts. crushed bones, Hollingshurst & Co.; 1,400 cwts. bone meal, Hollingshurst & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rounton Grange (s) 1,046 cwts. groundnuts, D. B. Khan & Co.; 1,154 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

Dara (s) 200 bales salt bags, Ralli Bros.;

(Continued in Column 3.)

GOOLAMHOOSAIN ALLIBHOY & SONS,

The Largest and Cheapest House for Arms and Ammunition.

Catalogue now ready and Post Free on application. Apply to

GOOLAMHOOSAIN ALLIBHOY & SONS,

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Telegraphic Address: "BANDUKWALLA."

BE YOU CLUMSY IN LOOK OR SHABBY IN DRESS GIVE US A CALL WITH ALL YOUR DIRTY LINEN AND

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PRINCE BUILDINGS, MEDOWS ST., FORT.

THE HOUSE IN BOMBAY for Glazing SHIRTS & COLLARS to Perfection

I. C. O. SALAD OIL

For Salads and Cooking

Our old grocer knew how to start us off right" said the bride "it's the pride of the pantry. With it we are fixed for company.

For making Mayonnaise French Dressing and the like, it replaces olive and other imported oils with equal satisfaction and the cost is a great deal less. For general cooking and frying it safely takes the place of ghee or butter at one third the price.

Sold by all progressive dealers in 1lb., 3½lbs., and 35lbs. tins

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Importers of White and Black Marble, Tiles, Slabs and Blocks White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for floors, Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles. Polishing Materials. Cement, etc.

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Trial Solicited.

CATALOGUES FREE.

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288 Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY No 3..

SEARCH LIGHT POCKET ELECTRIC LAMP

FITTED WITH PERMANENT SWITCH.

Constructed of best material and finished in the very best style.

Price Complete Lamp Rs. 5

Price Extra Dry Battery N. 1689 As. 12

Fitted with Dry Batteries and Metallic Filament Powerful Bulbs.

HIGH CLASS LAMP & STOVE DEPOT

Abdul Rehman St. near Market, BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 14th of Aswin Vad, 1972.
Mahomedan: 24th of Jelhaj, 1334.
Parsi: 15th of Ardibehest, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 36m.; **Sunset:** 6h. 10m.
Phase of the Moon: New Moon, 27th Oct.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

"Divali" holidays of the Hindus commence: Banks closed.
P. and O. Company's Mail Steamer Arabia leaves Bombay. English mails per this steamer closes at the G. P. O., at 4 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Company "Charlie's Aunt" at 9-30.
Fire-Walking Performance, near Chowpati New Bandstand at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.).
Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Dunera will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer

THURSDAY, October 26.

Divali or Hindu New Year Eve: Banks closed.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Company "To Night's the Night" at 9-30.

FRIDAY, October 27.

Hindu New Year Day: Banks closed.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Company "Oh I Say" at 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: H. M. Government War films "Britain Prepared" at 6 and Bandman Opera Co. at 9-30.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-4 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Queen's Road, 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
West End Cinema, Charni Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 11 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

Mr. B. L. Gupta, C.S.I., I.C.S. (retired)—"At Simultala, Bengal on the 21st instant, late Dewan of Baroda, aged 68. Deeply mourned."

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Qt., A. D.C., Commanding.
Oct. 25.
Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending, 28th October, 1916:—
Sergt. C. H. Partridge and Lce.-Corpl. J. A. Kay.
Riding School.—Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts, 7-15 a.m.
Signalling Class will not be held during the week.
Issue of Arms.—Members are requested to draw their arms from Headquarters any day between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Lecture.—There will be a lecture on Reconnaissance on Wednesday, 1st November, time will be notified later.
(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, Sec.-Lt.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne Commanding.
Oct. 24.
No. 336, Duties.
Duties for the week commencing Monday 23rd instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week Lieut. A. M. Green.
Orderly Officer next for duty Second-Lieut. M. G. Webber.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. A. Niven.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.
Orderly Sergt. No. 3 Company Corpl. W. H. Falton.
No. 337, Parades.
Tuesday 24th at 7 p.m. at Headquarters Signalling Class and Fuze Setting.
Wednesday 25th at 7 a.m. at Colaba South D. E. F. and N. P. F. Specialists and Class.
Wednesday 25th at 7 p.m. at Headquarters instructions in Directors and Plotters. All desirous of a knowledge of these instruments to attend.
Thursday 28th at 7 a.m. at Headquarters 15pr. gun drill and laying. All layers to attend.
Friday 27th at 7 p.m. at Headquarters Signalling Class and Fuze Setting for any members desirous.
NO. 3 COMPANY KIRKEE.
Battery Drill on Wednesday at 6 p.m.
No. 1 Section on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7 a.m.
No. 2 Section on Saturdays at 8 a.m.
(Sd.) R. H. RETAWASK, Capt.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

A whist drive and dance will be held at Headquarters on 8th November commencing 9-30 p.m. Tickets Re. 1 each.
The rifle sheet at Colaba on 29th instant is cancelled, but arrangements are being made to hold the shootest another range, which will be notified later.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By the Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.
Oct. 25.
373 Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "F" Company during week ending 28th instant. Next for duty "G" Coy.

THE BIGGEST STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND

Motor and Motor Cycle Accessories.

All sorts of Horns, all sorts of Head, Side and Tail Lamps. Accumulators, Dash Board Mirrors, High tension and Low tension wire. Motor Dash Watches, Body fittings, all sorts and of all makes; Sparking Plugs, Ball Bearings of all sizes just arrived. Tyre sundries, H. F. Vulcanizers and all sorts of spare parts and tools. Zenith carburetters, steel bolts and nuts, Stepney wheels. Ford Car spare parts, all sorts of Motor Tools, Whittle Belting, Brake lining, etc., etc. Fresh stock is received every mail.

AT MODERATE PRICE.

BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO.
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic address—
"Motolaunch" Bombay.

374 Company Field Training:—
Detail.—Thursday, October 26th, Cadets. Friday, October 27th, Officers and N. C. Officers.
Sunday, October 29th, "A" "B" "E" Coys.
Sunday, November 5th, "C" "D" Coys.
Companies will parade at Bari Bunder Station, at 6 a.m. on the above dates, and will return to Bombay before 5 p.m. Haversack rations and water bottles to be carried. Dress.—At option of Officers Commanding Coys.
375 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
October 25th, Machine Gunners.
376 Miniature Range.—From October 1st, the Miniature Range is allotted in accordance with schedule of training issued to Officers Commanding Companies.
377 Signalling.—Signalling Class was parade, 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
378 Parades—"A" Coy. to-day Wednesday, 25th instant. Parade at 6-15 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Dress, uniform and arms.
Friday 27th Coy. parade 7 a.m. at Headquarters.
"C" Coy.—Recruits. Friday, at Headquarters, 6-15 p.m.
Coy. Parades.—Thursday at Headquarters, 6-15 p.m. Drill order.
"D" Coy.—Parade at Telegraph Quarters, at 7 a.m. on Tuesdays and 6.15 p.m. on Thursday until further orders. Dress.—Drill order.
"E" (Cyclist) Coy.—Parade at Headquarters on Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.
Motor Cyclist Section per 48 at Headquarters on Wednesday, at 7 p.m.
"F" Coy.—The Coy. will parade every Monday and Thursday, at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress—Drill Order with helmets.
"G" Coy.—Coy. parade on Thursday 26th instant at 7-15 p.m., at the Gymkhana. Dress.—Drill order, no tunics.
Recruits will attend the above parade.
Machine Gun Section will parade at Headquarters, at 7-15 p.m. on Friday, 27th instant.
(Sd.) H. L. McNEILL, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker C.I.E.
POONA, Oct. 24.
390 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 28th October 1916:—
At Headquarter.
"B" Company, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. Drill order.
Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.
391 Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days beforehand.
(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Sec.-Lt.
Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at the Esplanade Band Stand, this evening, commencing at 6. Weather Permitting.

LATE JACOB SASSOON.

The wool market was kept closed on Monday, owing to the sorrowful death of Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Kashmir with the outward mails of the 13th instant, passed Suez at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 23rd instant.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. s.s. Kashgar, which connected with the s.s. Salsette, which left Bombay on the 27th ultimo, arrived in London on Monday, the 27th instant. All well.

MAILS FOR CHINA.

Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. Tenshin Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office this evening 7-30 p.m.

THE UNION JACK CIRCLE.

The second social gathering of the Circle will be held this evening at 8 (S. T.) in the Hall of the Kelewadi Municipal School, near Kandewadi. Mr. Shripad Krishna Bramhandkar will preside.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.

The friends of Mr. S. B. Billimoria, J.P., Public Accountant, have put forward his candidature for election as a delegate of the Parsi Matrimonial Court in the place of Mr. P. N. Wadia, J.P., resigned.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were two attacks and one death from plague on Monday, Dhobi Talao and Tardeo reporting one attack each and First Nagpada one death. The total mortality from all causes 68 against 74 on the corresponding day of last year and 61 on that of 1914.

POSTAL NOTICE.

To-morrow, (Diwali) will be observed as a Post Office Holiday. All Post Offices in Bombay will observe on that day the same working hours as on a Sunday. The Telegraph Branches of Combined Telegraph offices, will, however, remain open to-morrow.

MONTH'S MIND.

There will be the "Month's Mind" of the late Archbishop Dr. Jurgens to-morrow at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, Bhuleshwar. There will be Solemn Requiem High Mass at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.), followed by an "Office of the Dead" at 8 a.m. All Catholics have been invited to attend.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The written Examination of the students of the Elementary Sanitary Class organized by the Bombay Sanitary Association was held on Friday, 20th instant, and the oral on Monday, the 23rd instant. Twelve students appeared for the Examination, of whom the following eight have been successful:—D. V. Desai, M. P. Pawar, M. B. Bodake, A. W. Vaidya, D. P. Moos, Ed. Charles Rodricks, J. H. Driver and J. J. Pereira.

THE BOMBAY FOOD PRICES COMMITTEE

At a general meeting of the Bombay Food Prices Committee held on Monday in the Municipal Office under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Munmohundass Ramji the resignation tendered by Mr. S. M. Edwardes of his office as Chairman of the Committee was recorded with regret and it was resolved that the Committee's thanks be conveyed to him for his valuable services. It was further resolved on the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, that Mr. P. W. Monie be invited to join the Committee and to accept the office of Chairman of the Committee and of the Prices Sub-Committee in place of Mr. Edwardes.

A CART DRIVER DUPED.

Nagindas Chhagandas, a muccadam, told a cart driver to take four bales of cotton, valued at Rs. 3,000, from Champa Gully to the Victoria Terminus where his servant was to meet him. The driver was driving the cart No. 3362 along Paltan Road, when a man went up to him, asked him where he was going to and wanted to examine the usual chit. On the chit being shown to him the man said it was not properly filled in and told the driver to leave the cart there and go back to Champa Gully to have the chit properly filled in. The driver returned to the complainant who told him that the chit was in order. On his return to the spot where the man had met him the driver found the man and the cart missing. The latter minus the bales was subsequently found at Charni Road.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

The following holders of the First Aid and other Certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association are declared successful and have won their respective awards:—

LABEL EXAMINATION:—(1) Dhanjisha Sorabji Bharucha; (2) Manecksha Rustamji Patel; (3) Ratansha Sorabji Surti; (4) Nadirsha Byramji Patel; (5) Kaikhasru Palonji Daver; (6) Jalejar Cavasji Commissariatvala; (7) Hormasji Beramji Kabraji; (8) Framji Dadabhai Mehta; (9) Jamshed Dosabhai Desai; (10) Manecksha Sorabji Daruvala; (11) Homi Cavasji Doctor; (12) Darabsha Framji Kharas; (13) Naorosji Edalji Baria; (14) Maneckji Ardeshir Daver; (15) Naorosji Jamshedji Wadia; (16) Rustamji Mancherji Kapadia; (17) Jamshed D. Kotbavala.

MEDALLION EXAMINATION:—(1) Jalejar Framji Master; (2) Rustam Mancherji Taraporevala; (3) Kaikhasru Maneckji Kanga; (4) Jalejar Dorabji Kanga; (5) Edalji Nasservanji Daruvala; (6) Byram Ruttanji Madan; (7) Nadirsha Dhanjibhai Bilimoria.

VOUCHER EXAMINATION:—(1) Kaikhasru Maneckji Driver; (2) Nadirsha Sorabji Tumboli; (3) Framroze Khurshedji Chhapgar; (4) Sorabji Khurshedji Chhapgar.

HOMEWARD POUND.

The following is the list of passengers per s.s. Arabia, Captain W. B. Palmer, R.N.R., leaving Bombay to-day, for Marseilles and London:—

Mr. N. V. Acharya, Mrs. Allen, Miss Erica Anderson, Mrs. F. G. Arnould, 2 infants and nurse, Mr. Harry Austin, Mr. J. E. Blagden, Mr. and Mrs. D. Blythe, Dr. and Mrs. Walford Bodie, Miss Bella Bodie, Mr. A. C. Bowden, Master Bowden, Mrs. M. C. Bradshaw, Mr. James Brady, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Bulkley, 2 infants and nurse, Mr. Robert Calvert, Mrs. Campbell and child, Mrs. H. J. Cooke, Mr. S. Da Costa, Mr. P. R. Danner, Mr. and Mrs. W. Davidson, Mr. William Dixon, Mr. H. J. Fisher, Mrs. Forsyth, infant and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Francis, Mr. George Garvey, Mrs. E. M. Gordon, Master Gough, Mrs. Gough and 3 children, Miss Gough, Mrs. C. W. Grant, child and nurse, Miss E. Gregory, Mrs. Grey, Mr. N. Hancock Prenter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Horrobin, Mr. H. N. Hutchinson, I.C.S., Mrs. Hutchinson, child and ayah, Mrs. Gregory Hyde, Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Jessey, Mrs. Kirkwood and child, Mr. C. E. Knox, Lady Lake, Mr. W. E. Lees, Mr. John Legg, Mrs. Lloyd Payne and maid, Mrs. J. Makeig-Jones, 2 infants and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. McEwan, Mr. J. N. Mukerji, Mr. J. M. P. Muirhead, Mrs. Nicholls, Mrs. J. S. Pooley, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Potts, Mrs. Procter, Mrs. I. G. Rait, Mr. F. C. Reilly, Mrs. Reilly and child, Miss D. Robson, Mrs. Shah and infant, Mr. P. C. Sheridan, Miss Slade, Mr. Hans Raj Soni, Miss Marie Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stranack, Mr. J. F. Sutton, Mrs. Tattersall and child, Mr. G. Thomson, Mrs. G. Thomson and infant, Mrs. Thurston, Miss Thurston, Mr. A. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. N. Toulmin, Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mrs. N. N. Wadia, 3 children and 3 nurses, Mrs. H. M. Wightwick and 2 children, Mrs. J. Younger, Mrs. Hiss, Mr. J. C. Moore, I.C.S., Mrs. J. C. Moore and infant, Mrs. Hallowes and child, Mrs. Bethell, Mr. R. Y. Lowry, Sir Ratan Tata and Secretary, Lady Tata and maid, Miss C. de John, Dr. D. Kaka, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Miss Poter, Mrs. Lancaster and child, Mrs. A. D. Connor, Mr. A. M. Joves, Mrs. A. E. Joves, infant and nurse, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Miss I. M. Bulkley-Williams, Mrs. Jordon, Mr. Shaik M. E. Mahmad, Mr. F. C. Ayrton, Rev. and Mrs. J. F. McFadyn, Mrs. Bushell, and Mrs. F. E. Guise.

INVOCATION.

O, once,
Just once, to feel you near, to take your hand,
To hear you speak, no matter what you say:
Only your tone, the sweet tone like the sea,
A little troubled, a little low for me,
The music of your being and its lure.
Speak.

All that you are, all that you yet may be,
Spirit and sense, your dual mystery,
Carried on that low utterance comes to me
(Ah, note of trouble, for other ears too fine!)
Speak. I am here. All senses merged in one
Attend your tone, receive you, make you mine.

BEATRICE CREGAN.
in "The Saturday Review."

Official and Personal.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary published yesterday announces that the Governor-in-Council has empowered Mr. H. G. Clark, an Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay, to sit singly while exercising the powers of a Presidency Magistrate under the said Code.

His Highness the Nawab of Sachin has received the following telegram from their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon regarding his brother Lieutenant Nawabzada Ahmed Khan, who is in the Lady Hardinge War Hospital suffering from the effects of a serious riding accident in Egypt in September last:—"We are much concerned to hear of your brother's accident and illness. Please inform us of his progress."

It is understood that W. H. Webb, Collector of Allahabad will take furlough for a year on relief by Mr. S. H. Fremantle early in November next.

Mr. E. C. Sturdy, I.C.S., will hold executive charge of the Central Prison at Naini temporarily until other arrangements are made.

Sir James Meston with Lady Meston arrived at Allahabad yesterday morning after his visit to Hardwar and Khurja.

SAMSON ACQUITTED.

GIVEN BENEFIT OF DOUBT.

MAGISTRATE'S MORAL CONVICTION.

PROBABILITIES AGAINST ACCUSED.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon gave judgment in the case in which D. J. Samson, an Assistant Land Manager in the Bombay Improvement Trust, was charged by C. M. Correa Secretary of the Trust, with taking bribes as a public servant.

Mr. F. Nicholson appeared for the prosecution; Mr. S. G. Velinker defended.

The Magistrate said:—The evidence material for the purposes of the prosecution might be briefly summarised as follows. In the year 1913, one Dewraj Khimji, a dalwalla, was a tenant of the Trust at Chinch-Bander where he held a plot of land on a monthly tenancy in his own name but had divided it in three smaller plots. He was himself using one of these smaller plots and had sublet the other two to other dalwallas, named Shamji Keshwaji and Dharsey Raghwaji, giving Khimji the second plot and to Dharsey the third. Towards the end of May that year Dewraj received notice from the Trust calling upon him to vacate the land by the end of June. On receiving this notice which was served upon him at a very inconvenient time as the monsoon had just set in he approached the accused with a view to getting the notice wit' drawn and having these leases made out in his own Shamji's and Dharsey's name respectively in lieu of the one which he had in his own name. Samson agreed to have this done if he was paid at the rate of Rs. 10 per "Kathi." Dewraj consulted his sub-tenants in the matter and they being anxious to retain their plots accepted the terms and eventually on the 15th of July, 1913, Shamji gave Dewraj Rs. 65 as his own contribution to be paid to the accused. Dewraj took this money, and Rs. 60 as his own contribution and in company with Dharsey who had taken with him Rs. 75 as his share went to the house of the accused at night at about 8 o'clock. Here Dewraj paid the accused Rs. 125 as his own and Shamji's contribution and Dharsey gave him Rs. 75 which was his own contribution. Meanwhile arrangements were in progress in the office of the Land Manager to take legal action against Dewraj to have him ejected by a process of law. But these arrangements were gradually suspended and in the end within a couple of months those three persons obtained from the Trust separate leases in their own names of the plots which they had been using and the leases were formally executed in the month of December, 1913. This sum of Rs. 200 was, according to the prosecution, an illegal gratification which Samson had received.

WHAT LED TO THE TROUBLE.

Commenting on the evidence of Dewraj, Dharsey and Shamji, his Worship said it would be convenient to examine the circumstances which led to all this trouble. For trouble, indeed, it had been, not only to the accused but even to the dalwallas who had been obliged to be constantly in attendance at the Courts for very nearly two years to say nothing of the time during which they had to attend the investigation by the officers of the C.I.D. The business of collecting the rents of the Naoroji Hill estate was handed over to the Land Manager's department in the year 1910, and the accused being Assistant Land Manager, came to be associated with it. Up to that time the rents charged by the Trust varied between Rs. 7-4 and Rs. 8/8 per kathi; but when it became possible for the accused to interfere the rents were gradually increased to about Rs. 12/8 per kathi, an increase of about 47 per cent. which was the prevailing rate in 1913. This naturally caused dissatisfaction among the dalwallas; those who had two years' leases desired to convert t'em to longer tenures from ten to twenty years at Rs. 8/8 per kathi, but they got only two years' leases at Rs. 9 per kathi and this was done on the advice of Samson. These people wanted an assurance that at the end of their period their rents would not be increased, but no such assurance was given to them and this was upon Samson's advice.

MR. BHARUCHA—"MERE MR. NABODY."

Some dalwallas were refused lands even on the terms fixed by the Land Manager, Mr. Bharucha, because as Mr. Bharucha said it was a question of supply and demand. In those matters Samson appeared to be the sole judge and arbitrator. To quote Mr. Bharucha's words "the tenants looked upon him as the person responsible to fix the rents." In fact Mr. Bharucha led them to believe that Samson was the only person responsible for fixing the rents. Mr. Bharucha though he held an office of great responsibility knew almost nothing about the rents and therefore he entirely depended upon what the accused had to say; so much so that in one case during the temporary absence of the accused on leave in December, 1912, he had given land to one Tejsey Nursey at Rs. 8/8 per kathi and had gone to the length of accepting a deposit for the lease from him, but on the accused's return from leave in February, 1913, Mr. Bharucha upon the advice of Samson changed his mind, receded from his pledged word to Tejsey and gave him an inferior plot at an increased rent. On a perusal of Mr. Bharucha's evidence the impression left on his Worship's mind was that he was a mere "Mr. Nobody" and that Samson was not only the real Land Manager but the very embodiment of the Improvement Trust so far as rent valuation was concerned.

SAMSON AUTOCRACY.

He could play ducks and drakes with the business concern of the dalwallas. He could give them notices to quit at his sweet will and pleasure, only with the object of forcing the tenants to pay enhanced rents. Mr. Bharucha admitted that the demand of higher rents was a piece of bluff because in some cases higher rents were asked than what he was prepared to accept and Samson was left entirely alone to play that game of bluff. Several of the dalwallas were affected by this game of bluff. The land which they occupied was all flat. While Samson was playing the game of bluff with the unrestrained powers of an autocrat the tenants were suddenly served with notices at the end of May, 1913, requiring them to vacate at the end of June. There was nothing in the records of the Trust to show why those men had been served with notices. In this case at any rate it did not appear to his Worship to have been a mere game of bluff. The reason given by Mr. Bharucha was that he had received information from his subordinates that the servants of the tenants of the plots had been obstructing certain quarrying operations conducted by the Trust in the neighbourhood, but the only document which explains the emanation of those notices is quite silent on the point.

NOTICES TO TENANTS.

The first number in it dated the 1st May, 1913, was in the handwriting of Samson who recommended that "the tenants occupying this land should be given notices as soon as practicable to vacate the land at the end of the notice period." Notices appear to have been prepared and stamped with the Land Manager's signature and served upon the tenants on the 27th May, 1913, requiring them to vacate at the end of June. On the 1st July the officer who had served the notices reported the tenants had not vacated and preparations for filing suits for ejectment of the tenants were made in all seriousness. On the 16th July one of the subordinates in the Land Manager's office issued instructions for drafting a letter to the Board for their sanction for those suits. There was absolutely nothing to show that Mr. Bharucha knew what was going on. About a couple of days before it was said that Dewraj saw the accused in his office and the terms of a new lease were discussed between them. On the 20th August without receiving any reply in writing from Dewraj Samson made a note on a draft letter, "I understand they have accepted our terms." It was impossible for the Court to grasp the meaning of the words "I understand," when it saw that on the 12th August, *i.e.*, eight days previously Samson had made a note on the suit form that the matter requiring the filing of the suit against Dewraj had been settled.

THE FOUR LINKS.

After discussing the law regarding what evidence should be believed and commenting on the statements made by different witnesses the Court observed that it had to face positions which were: (1) the extremely suspicious conduct of the accused in his criticisms of an exhibit put in; (2) out of the four entries of the principal witnesses occurring in a cash book which was of a very dubious character and altered and tampered with and at any rate not free from reasonable suspicions; (3) witness Dewraj who to all intents and purposes procured the alleged bribe, an unwilling witness at the commencement, so much so that a pleader of Mr. Godinho's position regarded him as a hostile witness; (4) all the three principal witnesses are accomplices not deserving of any special consideration. With those four links his Worship asked was it possible for him to forge a strong chain to fasten it round the accused and to hold him in the shackles of the law? However strong his moral convictions with regard to the conduct of the accused might be, his Worship could not give effect to those convictions unless the irrefragable rules of evidence warranted his doing so. His Worship could not set himself above those rules and manner of evidence or mould them to suit the exigencies of this particular case.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE AGAINST ACCUSED.

The circumstantial evidence in the case did no doubt tend to implicate the accused in transactions of a discreditable nature. As had been very properly pointed out by Mr. Nicholson the practical freedom from control which he enjoyed, gave him abundant opportunities to enrich himself by illegal commissions. Further the manner in which he originated the notice to vacate without any valid reason and the very abrupt manner in which the ejectment proceedings contemplated against Dewraj in all seriousness terminated, the fact that very soon after the alleged payment of the money, that is to say, a day or two before, or on the 30th July, the accused had a private conference with Dewraj, and as a result of the Conference, he himself wrote the letter to Dewraj proposing terms for a new lease without a request from Dewraj in writing; the fact that after the the alleged payment of money to him the accused had been able to deposit in his banking account Rs. 195 that is just Rs. 5 less than the amounts alleged to have been received by him; as also the fact that within a couple of months after the notice to vacate and the preparations for an ejectment suit Dewraj and his sub-tenants got undoubtedly better leases at a nominally enhanced rent: the combination of all those circumstances tended to lead to a moral conviction of the guilt of the accused but as had been shown above the evidence in support of this moral conviction vitiated at bottom and therefore it could not remain absolutely firm.

STRICTURES AGAINST MR. BHARUCHA

His Worship then commented at length on the evidence of defence witnesses and in doing so observed that he regretted to have to observe that Mr. Maneckji Bharucha had left a very unfavourable impression on his mind. He in the witness-box acted the role of an advocate for the defence a position which Lord Campbell, the Chief Justice of England, in the trial of William Palmer in 1856 had condemned as detrimental to the administration of justice. The impression this witness had left on his Worship's mind was that he was a Land Manager but in name whereas Samson was in fact performing the functions of that office and to all intents and purposes ruled over the witness. Under a regime of this description Samson was the judge in cases against himself. It was painful to have to say this in regard to an old gentleman in the position of Mr. Bharucha but his Worship could not help it.

MR. ORR'S EVIDENCE.

Commenting on the evidence of Mr. Orr his Worship remarked that he could not help feeling that it was somewhat unfortunate that Mr. Orr did not avail himself of the assistance which Mr. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police, was willing to offer for the purposes of a preliminary investigation. Had he done so the case against Pasu Mulji which occupied so much public time in Mr. Aston's court might possibly not have been instituted and only one case against Samson would have put an end to the matter.

On consideration of the evidence his Worship adopting a passage from the judgment of Justices West and Pinhey, held that this was a case in which the probabilities in favour of the prosecution outweighed those in favour of the defence, but looking to all these circumstances there remained a reasonable doubt in favour of the accused of which, his Worship thought, he must have the benefit. He therefore directed that the accused be acquitted.

NEW BANDMAN ARTISTES.

SEVENTEEN ARRIVALS BY MONDAY'S MAIL.

Mr. Maurice E. Bandman and seventeen new members of his Opera Company have arrived from London by the P. & O. S.S. Malwa. The party consists of nine ladies and eight gentlemen.

Amongst the latter, is our old friend, Mr. Fred Winn, who will be remembered as the leading comedian in the "Grotesques." Mr. Winn will now be seen in musical comedy, a line in which he has been so successful in England and Australia; he will make his first appearance in Bombay as Odkin the part at present being played by Mr. George Barrett in the successful London musical comedy "Mr. Manhattan."

The title role of this piece will be played by an American light comedian, Mr. Harry Carson Clarke, who is a newcomer to this country. Mr. Clarke is an actor of distinction and great reputation in the States, in London and also in Australia. He is a personal friend of Mr. Raymond Hitchcock who created the title role in Mr. Manhattan, and is very much like this gentleman both in style and manner.

Another prominent member of the party is Miss Cathleen Doyle who, by the way, is a sister of Miss Moya Mannering of "Peg o' my Heart" fame; it will therefore be seen that Miss Doyle comes of a well-known theatrical family and she is an artiste of great experience. Miss Doyle will play in "Mr. Manhattan" the part created by Miss Iris Hoey in London.

Mr Bandman has also brought with him a well-known London producer, by name, Mr. Harry Hall. Mr. Hall was producer at the London Hippodrome for years and it was only through his desire to visit India that he was induced to give up the excellent position he held in London and to accept a contract with Mr. Bandman.

Another departmental head of the London Hippodrome is also with Mr. Bandman, viz. Mr. Charles Fountaine; he has come out to take charge of certain of Mr. Bandman's large managerial ventures. Mr. Fountaine was superintendent and chief of staff of Moss Empires Ltd. in London and therefore held a very responsible position with this firm.

Last but not least, there is a very clever eccentric comedian in the party viz, Mr. Billy Rex, who will be found to be a valuable acquisition to the present Company. Mr. Rex is an inimitable comedian and wonderfully grotesque dancer and will occupy a prominent position in the new Company.

Mr. Bandman is bringing out with him the entire plant, scenery, dresses and productions generally of all the new season's repertoire, which, we understand, will be produced on a scale of lavishness far superseding anything that he has yet attempted in the East.

With the old and new Companies combined, the organization will number well over fifty people. Particulars of the commencement of their season in Bombay will be announced in due course.

One of the chief specialities that Mr. Hall, the producer will make, will be the handling of the ballet; this will be a prominent feature in all the new productions.

A NEEDY LOVER.

A YOUNG GIRL DUPED.

Dosibai Pherozeshah, a Parsi woman, residing at Procter Road, reports that on the 15th instant she placed all her ornaments in a box and locked the same. On the 22nd instant she noticed her bank-book, which she had kept in the box, lying on the floor. Becoming suspicious she opened the box, when she found ornaments valued at Rs. 1,385 missing. Her daughter, aged fifteen, subsequently alleged that she had given the ornaments to one Bhikaji Naservanji, who used to visit her in her mother's absence and who, she further alleged, had promised to marry her. She further alleged that as he represented to her that he was in monetary difficulties and would be arrested under a Small Cause Court warrant, she gave him the ornaments which he promised to return soon. The mother made enquiries about Bhikaji, when she found that he was a married man and had a child. She then made a complaint to the police who arrested Bhikaji. Ornaments worth Rs. 875 have been recovered.

REPORTED THEFT.

Sheikh Daud Sheik Meea, a pensioner, residing at Kazi Street, reports that his wife locked his room at 3 p.m. on Monday and went out with a relative. The latter left her at Erskine Road saying he had some business elsewhere. She returned home at 5 p.m., when she found that the room had been entered into and ornaments valued at Rs. 900 missing. The relative is also missing.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, October 25, 1916.

DEMOCRACY.

In September last President Wilson delivered an address on Labour day at the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. It was a most inspiriting and eloquent harangue on democracy, full of wise epigrams, most thoughtfully chosen, of lofty reflections, worthy of a sterling patriot, and above all that literary charm for which the learned Professor-President has earned no mean distinction in the literary world. He began by apostrophising the humble home where the great Lincoln was born, exclaiming: "How eloquent this little house within this shrine is of the vigour of democracy." The house is a shrine and sacred to the genius of Democracy. Proceeding he declared that "there is nowhere in the land any home so remote, so humble, that it may not contain the power of mind and heart and conscience to which nations yield and history submits its processes. Nature pays no tribute to aristocracy, subscribes to no creed or caste, renders fealty to no monarch or master of any name or kind."

That is indeed a glowing tribute to the genius of the man who rose from the most obscure beginning to be the sovereign democrat, the greatest head of the greatest Republic the world, ancient or modern, has witnessed. Any individual who has talents enough and possesses that pure and undefiled patriotism which ennobled Lincoln's life and which eventually consecrated him as a martyr, greater than any spiritual one, when he fell a victim to a base assassin's knife, could raise himself in the freest of free countries to be its Chief Magistrate. "No man can explain this, but every man can see how it demonstrates the vigour of democracy, where every door is open, in every hamlet and country side, in city and wilderness alike, for the ruler to emerge when he will and claim his leadership in the free life. Such are the authentic proofs of the validity and vitality of democracy." There is no hidden key to the success of the man who in the American Republic would rise to the highest office which is in the gift of democracy. "Its richest fruits," proceeded President Wilson, "spring out of soils which no man has prepared and in circumstances amid which they are the least expected." American history is full of the noble work of the character to which Lincoln had devoted himself in one of the most critical periods of the Republic. There have been men who, like Lincoln, served the nation in its highest places of counsel and of action, as humble as he was. "The permeating and all pervasive virtue of the freedom which challenges us in America to make the most of every gift and power we possess, every page of our history serves to emphasize and illustrate. . . The test of every American must always be not where he is but what he is." That, also, is the essence of democracy. "Lincoln and Washington were typical Americans in the use they made of their genius. But there will be few such men at best, and we will not look into the mystery of how and why they come."

President Wilson observes that he has read almost every biography of Lincoln but he has nowhere got the impression that the writers had penetrated to the heart of his mystery. He was of opinion that no man could penetrate to the heart of it. His was a lonely brooding spirit of sublime altitude.

> "It was a very lonely spirit that looked out from underneath those shaggy brows and comprehended men without fully communing with them as if, in spite of its genial efforts at comradeship, it dwelt apart, saw its visions of duty where no man looked on. There is a very holy and very terrible isolation for the conscience of every man who seeks to read the destiny in affairs for others as well as for himself, for a nation as well as for individuals. That privacy no man can intrude upon. This strange child of calm kept company with invisible things, was born into no intimacy but that of its own silently assembling and deploying thoughts."

Altogether President Wilson may be said to have surpassed himself in this charming monograph on Lincoln. Only a learned scholar of his indisputable attainments, and only a thorough American, imbued at every pore with all that is purest and noblest in American democracy, could have delivered himself with such earnestness, such genuine feeling and such perfervid eloquence as he did, standing before the sacred shrine where Lincoln was born, the shrine which so glowingly inspired him. We cannot resist one further extract which tells us plainly enough that Professor Woodrow Wilson greatly mistook his vocation when he exchanged the chair of the recluse scholar for the curule of the Chief Magistrateship of the world's greatest Republic, which has yet a brilliant destiny to achieve for human liberty. Apostrophising again the humble home, as he did at the outset, in the following eloquent strain, he said:—

> "Is not this an altar upon which we may for ever keep alive the vestal fire of democracy as upon a shrine at which some of the deepest and most sacred hopes of mankind may from age to age be rekindled? The object of democracy is to transmute constitutions and doctrines of right and codes of liberty into the life and action of society, the self-denial and self-sacrifice of heroic men and women to make their lives an embodiment of right and service and enlightened purpose. The commands of democracy are as imperative as its privileges and opportunities are wide and generous. Its compulsion is upon us. It will be great and lift a great light for the guidance of the nations only if we are great and carry the light high for the guidance of our own feet. We are not worthy to stand here unless we ourselves be in deed and in truth real democrats and servants of mankind ready to give our very lives for the freedom and justice and spiritual exaltation of the great nation which shelters and nurtures us."

COLONEL MAUDE'S FORECAST.

There is no more interesting and at the same time cheery writer on the war than Colonel Maude. When one begins to chafe at the slowness with which the German debacle develops, or to be depressed and alarmed at the perpetual repetition of their tremendous concentrations for a smashing blow at one point or another, after we have been led to believe that their man power and gun power is well-nigh exhausted, nothing is more refreshing and encouraging than to take up an article by Colonel Maude and learn how at every stage in the war everything has happened as it was expected to happen and as he predicted that it would happen, and that every apparent reverse or delay belongs to the general scheme which the Allied commanders in general and the French Headquarters Staff in particular laid down from the beginning of the time at which the war was transformed from "a struggle on the horizontal plane" to a "a fight for ascendancy in the vertical plane",—that is, when the long line from Switzerland to the North Sea was closed up. In an article in the "Contemporary Review," which is well worth reading because it is extremely comforting and it may all be true, Colonel Maude, who has never lost his head and has consistently stuck to his theories in the face of many scoffings, explains with great elaboration how the French when, after the fighting on the Marne and the Aisne a condition of equilibrium had been established, at once saw their opportunity, and by the use of the methods of seige warfare began a series of deliberate approaches towards the German field-works, confident that the vital necessity of safeguarding their lateral communications would compel the enemy to counter-attack most vigorously in the hope of keeping the French at a safe distance. Thus the system of "attrition" began by which the Germans lost three men for every one that the French lost. It would take too long to follow Colonel Maude into all the detail of his explanation of the various developments on the Western Front between January 1915 and July 1916, together with the incidental happenings on the Eastern Front and in the Balkans,—incidental because the Western Front always remains, for Colonel Maude, the essential theatre of war where everything leading to the end chiefly develops. But his ingenuity commands respect and he shows us with supreme assurance and conviction that at every stage the Germans have played the game that the Allies have tempted them to and manouevred for. Thus, when the psychological moment came and the terrific bombardment of the last fortnight of June was launched, the wisdom of our methods of the preceding twelve months was at once apparent. The helplessness of the enemy to prevent the steady demolition of his defences, was exposed. Thus "we have eaten our way into their lines" and "we can judge how very near we are to the limit of their defended positions and the final rupture of their cordon of defence and the day when they will be driven out into open country." This brings us to Colonel Maude's cheering prospect of the final and overwhelming disaster that is to overtake the enemy. As he paints it, it is so conceivably near the mark of what may, and we hope will, happen, that it must be quoted in his own words.

Once the continuity of the enemy's defensive line has been broken on the Western front, our enormous numerical superiority will find full play, for then we shall be back at the old strategical game in two dimensions, in which numbers and mobility are the prime factors. The mobility will be ours as well as the numbers. With the establishment of one or more breaches of adequate width our aircraft will concentrate specifically upon all German communications, rendering it impossible for them to withdraw their impedimenta, and since their troops can no longer stand up against ours under normal field conditions—*i.e.*, without the support of the big guns, they will be held immobile around them, and we shall gradually round up each sector of the broken line, precisely as the fast moving Boers used to round us up in South Africa sixteen years ago. Then will come the end in a series of Sedans all round the perimeter of the several enemy countries.

Finally we have the assurance that all this was known and expected:—

It is because the French Headquarters Staff have always been in the complete possession of these facts and the reasoning based upon them, that their spirit of cheerful optimism has never for one moment failed them. How long it might take to supply the guns and stores necessary for thorough preparation no one could predict of course; but while the British Fleet held the seas, the ultimate superiority of our joint resources was bound to make itself felt in the long run, and since throughout this period German methods entailed a heavier wastage of men than French methods possibly could entail, the longer it lasted the more rapid would be the German collapse, when at length we entered on the stage of execution.

That stage is now at hand, and the public utterances of our Allies and of our own statesmen can leave no doubt in any mind that once it is begun it will be carried through without respite until our final object is achieved.

Notes of the Day.

An Imposition and an Insult.

We referred last week to the appointment of Mr. Austen Chamberlain to the Chairmanship of the "Man-Power Distribution" board, and we quoted and endorsed some remarks from "India" questioning the fairness to India of this appropriation of the time of the Secretary of State for India in a post which many other men, equally fitted and with more leisure, could have filled. We now learn from the mail papers that the matter is much worse than we had suspected. It is stated that the Board meets daily at the India Office and sits continuously from morning until evening. It may well be asked: Where does India come in? India pays the salary of the Secretary of State, the only Minister of the Crown, whose salary is not borne on the British estimates; yet he of all Ministers is chosen for another office which occupies apparently all his working time. India has made and is willing to make sacrifices for the war. But this is a sacrifice which is unnecessary, and grossly unjust and which ought not to be thrust upon her. If it was essential to have Mr. Chamberlain to preside over this board,—though there must be a dozen or more other men available,—he ought first to have resigned his Secretaryship of State. The appointment is an imposition and an insult.

Dr. Denson Ross.

Dr. Denison Ross, C.I.E., who has been appointed Director of the School of Oriental Studies was from 1901 to 1911 Principal of the Calcutta Madrasah. In 1905 he was appointed to the post of Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, instituted by Lord Curzon, and continued to double the two posts until 1911, when some kind friends in the Secretariat discovered that this dualism was an illegality or an impropriety, when he gave up the principalship of the Madrasah and became an Assistant-Secretary in the Education Department. In 1914 he went Home to take up an appointment in the British Museum. Dr. Ross studied Oriental languages in Paris and Strassbourg before coming to India and there is, we believe, no Oriental language on which he is not an authority. His publications are many,—"The Early Years of Shah Ismail," "A History of the Moguls of Central Asia," "Life and Times of Omar Khayyam," "An Arabic History of Gujarat," and others. A man of extremely genial nature, a delightful conversationalist, an indefatigable scholar who brings freshness and enthusiasm to every task he undertakes, Dr. Ross should prove an excellent Director of the Institute of Oriental Studies. He is only 45.

Effect of Holidays on Output.

The Ministry of Munitions has published a very important report on the relation of output to hours of work. The report, says "The Nation," presents the results of investigations carried out by Dr. Vernon and a staff of assistants in the munition factories. These investigations prove, for one thing, the remarkable effect of holidays in improving output. In the case of a hundred women engaged in turning fuze bodies, the statistics show an immediate fall in output on the resumption of work, followed by a striking increase (12 per cent. greater than that of pre-Christmas period) maintained over several weeks. The reduction of hours from sixty-eight to fifty-nine per week raised the output per working hour by 23 per cent. In the case of men finishing, turning, and forming 3-inch shells, a reduction of hours from sixty to fifty-one increased the hourly output by 14 per cent.: in the case of men sizing fuze bodies, the reduction of hours from sixty-one to fifty-five increased the hurly output by 22 per cent. In light labour, both for men and women, long hours naturally do not have as great an effect in checking output. Dr. Vernon's report is of general and permanent interest. It points out that the hours he gives as the maximum period for obtaining the fullest output are not hours to be recommended, for he has had to disregard considerations of the general health and comfort of the workpeople. Indeed, many munition workers have no doubt dropped out under the strain wrongly and unwisely put upon them. It is probably due to this report that the Minister of Munitions has since decided, according to Reuter, that the munition factories shall not work on Sundays.

The Ceylon Riots.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" learns that Mr. Bonar Law has consented to the publication of the correspondence that has passed between the Colonial Office and those who have been demanding an enquiry into the recent troubles in Ceylon. This correspondence contains a complete history of this extraordinary affair, and will raise the veil that has hitherto covered it. There is included in it an influentially signed petition for a Government enquiry, and it ends with a highly encouraging letter from the new Governor, Sir John Anderson, in which he promises to hold a personal investigation into the allegations of wrongful imprisonment and other forms of alleged illegal punishment. This undertaking goes a long way (the correspondent thinks) to meet the demands that have been urged on the Colonial Office for months past.

Benjamin Kidd.

Reuter, who keeps us informed of the deaths of much smaller fry, failed to cable the death of Mr. Benjamin Kidd, which is announced in the mail papers. A writer in "The Manchester Guardian" remarks of this famous sociologist that he possessed that type of Irish mind which has an extraordinary fondless for speculation on the serious side of things, and has a gift for analysis and classification. In the early eighties he was a prominent member of a body of enthusiastic devotees of Irish literature, music, and art, which aimed at promoting culture among the young Irishmen and women of London. It was called the Southwark Irish Literary Society, and held its meetings in a somewhat dingy block of chambers in the Blackfriars Road, near the Obelisk. There was quite a school of promising young poets and critics among them, more than one of whom has since made some mark, and the ultimate development of the coterie was the present Irish Literary Society. That Kidd, then a clerk in Somerset House, was going to blossom out into a writer on social philosophy of international reputation was the last thing that his associates in the Southwark Society would have dreamed.

Lincoln in Parliament Square.

A statue of Abraham Lincoln in Parliament Square will be the permanent memorial in London of the century of peace between Great Britain and America. The celebrations of the centenary arranged to take place in England had to be suspended owing to the war, although there have been celebrations in the United States. The celebrations were to have begun in Ghent on Christmas Eve, 1914, the anniversary day of the signing of the treaty. The committees both in England and America are being held together with the intention of taking up the broken threads when the war is over. When that happy time comes the replica of the famous Gaudens statue of Lincoln, in Lincoln Park, Chicago, the gift to England of the American committee, will be erected in London. The British Government has granted a site for the statue in the Canning enclosure overlooking Parliament Square,—one of the finest positions in London.

'BOMBAY CHRONICLE' APPRECIATION FUND.

PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.

The Fund has been opened at the suggestion of some of our readers 'to mark public appreciation of 'The Bombay Chronicle.'" Subscriptions of any amount are welcome and will be duly acknowledged in our columns.

As we have received numerous requests for printed collection forms in connection with this fund these have been printed and can be obtained on application.

Present Total ..... Rs. 9,439

Received since last acknowledgment Rs. 668

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	8,771*
Miss Hamabai Framji Petit	500
Dr. R. S. Shroff	25
Dr. B. P. Banaji	25
Dr. A. K. Contractor	15
Dr. E. D. Mody	10
Dr. K. N. Karanjia	10
Dr. S. J. Meherhomji	10
Dr. J. J. Cursetji	10
Dr. V. N. Bhajekar	10
Dr. K. M. Dubash	10
Lala Babu Lal	5
Dr. K. M. Gimi	5
Dr. A. P. Bacha	5
Dr. E. B. Bilimoria	5
Dr. D. M. M.	5
Dr. G. V. Deshmukh	5
Dr. (Miss) J. E. Mistry	5
Dr. F. N. Kapadia	2
Dr. A. H. Ghaswala	2
Dr. J. P. Pocha	2
Dr. F. S. Joshi	2
Total	9,439

*By a clerical error a subscription of Rs. 70 was included a second time yesterday. Thus the total acknowledged should have been Rs. 8,771 and not Rs. 8,841 as priated.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS

PEACE GUARANTEES.

SERBIAN VICTORY ON CERNA

ENEMY'S RETIREMENT IN ROUMANIA.

ALLIED GAINS IN PICARDY.

Speaking at the luncheon of the Foreign Press Association, Viscount Grey said the cause of the war must not be forgotten in considering the terms of peace. German statesmen were talking of guarantees, but Germany had forced the war upon the Allies and, therefore, the Allies must insist on guarantees. Knowing the terribleness of war, said Viscount Grey, we were determined that it should not end till it was guaranteed that future generations would not be subjected to such a terrible trial.

The very desperate fighting, which occurred in the loop of the Cerna and which lasted throughout the 19th instant, ended in the complete success of the Serbs, who drove the Bulgarians back everywhere with very heavy losses.

It is stated that M. Venizelos has sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria demanding the immediate evacuation of East Macedonia.

Subborn batles continue on the west frontier in Moldavia, with successful results for the Roumanians. The enemy have been compelled to retire slightly in the Trotus, Mituz and Slonic Valleys. All enemy attempts to debouch from Uzul Valley into Dituz and Slamic valleys were sangumarily repelled. The Roumanians captured Mount Priscri taking prisoners and machine-guns.

A Roumanian communiqué says that fighting continues with violence in the Dobrudja and the Roumanians have retired immediatly to the south of the Cernavoza-Constanza railway.

The French have captured the whole of Ridge 128 west of Sailly-Saillisel and have made appreciable progress north-east of Moral.

The British have advanced their line east of Guendecourt and Lesboeufs. They captured over 1,000 yards of enemy trenches.

TROUBLE IN ABYSSINIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Oct. 23.

The forces of Ras Mikhael, who is Lidjeassu's father, occupied Ankober, 80 miles north-east of Addisabeba on the 17th inst. Fighting continues.

VISCOUNT GREY ON PEACE GUARANTEES.

BRILLIANT SERBIAN SUCCESS.

STUBBORN BATTLES ON ROUMANIAN FRONTIER.

ALLIES AND PEACE TERMS.

VISCOUNT GREY ON NECESSARY GUARANTEES.

NEUTRAL EFFORTS TO SECURE PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Speaking at the luncheon of the Foreign Press Association, which was attended by Ambassadors and Ministers of all Allies, Viscount Grey said that the recent speeches made by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand had conveyed the views of all the Allies. The cause of the war must not be forgotten in considering the terms of peace. German statesmen were talking of guarantees, but Germany had forced the war upon the Allies and, therefore, the Allies must insist on guarantees. Knowing the terribleness of war we were determined that it should not end till it was guaranteed that future generations would not be subjected to such a terrible trial.

"We are putting," he said, "the best life-blood of the nation into the struggle side by side with our Allies. Our cause is one; we stand or fall together. Germany is doing her best to separate us, but we are fully resolved to go through together to the end. The memories of the joint sufferings and courage will be a perpetual bond of alliance and sympathy after the war."

A REPLY TO DR. WILSON.

Referring to President Wilson's advocating that neutrals should participate in securing peace in the future. Viscount Grey said that in order to make that proposition effective neutral nations would have to be prepared to use force to compel observance of treaties and to keep peace. We should have also to come to an agreement after the war regarding the methods under which war should be conducted. Germany had been guilty of a more terrible anarchy than the world had ever known and had broken down all barriers which ancient civilisation created, in order to keep the horrors of war within range. Neutral nations would have to see that something was done to ensure that the rules of warfare, if there must be warfare, were kept in future and that science was not misused for the destruction of mankind.

Concluding his speech Viscount Grey said:—"There must be no end to this war and no peace excepting the peace which will ensure for the nations of Europe freedom from Prussian militarism. We are determined to continue to make sacrifices until we have secured the future peace of the whole continent of Europe so that our sacrifices shall not have been in vain" (Loud cheers.)

M. VENIZELOS' ULTIMATUM TO BULGARIA.

IMMEDIATE EVACUATION OF EAST MACEDONIA DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

A "Morning Post" telegram from Rome says it is staated that M. Venizelos has sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria demanding the immediate evacuation of East Macedonia.

DISTURBANCE BY GREEK RESERVISTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Oct. 23.

A group of reservists entered a café here and destroyed the portrait of M. Venizelos and badly injured the proprietor with sticks. Hitherto no arrests have been made.

AIR-RAID ON MARGATE.

ONLY SLIGHT DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

It is officially announced that a hostile aeroplane dropped three bombs on Margate this morning. A hotel was slightly damaged and a man and a woman were slightly injured.

British aeroplanes pursued the raider, which made off in a south-easterly direction.

GERMANS ADMIT TORPEDOING OF A CRUISER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct 23.

A Berlin semi-official statement says the small cruiser Muenchen was slightly damaged by a British submarine on the 19th October but has returned to harbour.

FRONTIER FIGHTING IN ROUMANIA.

STUBBORN BATTLES IN MOLDAVIA.

ENEMY COMPELLED TO RETIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

A Russian communiqué says:—Under continuing pressure from the enemy the Russians and Roumanians are retiring in the Dobrudja, but they are stubbronly resisting.

Stubborn battles continue on the west frontier in Moldavia, with successful results for the Roumanians.

The enemy have been compelled to retire slightly in the Trotus, Mituz and Slonic Valleys.

MOUNT PRISCRI RECAPTURED

VIOLENT ATTACKS AT PREDEAL REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

To-day's Roumanian communiqué referring to the northern and north-western fronts says: All enemy attempts to debouch from Uzul Valley into Oituz and Slamic Valleys were sanguinarily repelled. We repulsed very violent attacks at Predeal. We recaptured Mount Priscri taking prisoners and machine-guns.

There have been numerous attacks and counter-attacks on our left where we retained our positions.

We repelled attacks in the region of Orsova.

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN DOBRUDJA.

ROUMANIAN WITHDRAWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

To-day's Roumanian communiqué says:—In the Dobrudja fighting continues with violence. Our troops have retired immediately to the south of the Cernavoza-Constanza railway.

ENEMY'S OBJECT IN DOBRUDJA.

TO CUT OFF RUSSIAN HELP TO ROUMANIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 23.

Fighting in the Dobrudja is very relentless and sanguinary, especially where the Russians and Serbs are pitted against the Turks and Bulgarians. It seems that each side has alternately taken the offensive.

Newspapers consider that the enemy's object in the Dobrudja is primarily demonstrative and after this his intention is to prevent the Russians from assisting the Roumanians in Transylvania and also to relieve the pressure on the Russian south-western front and perhaps to cause the withdrawal of a part of the Russian forces from Brzezany-Sokal-Vladimirvolynsk-Kovel region. An enemy offensive against General Brussiloff is anticipated.

RAPID REDUCTION OF GERMAN RESERVES.

MORE POISON GAS AND FLAMMENWAREFER TO BE USED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

The "Statesman's" correspondent cables:—

A Rome message states, owing to rapid reduction of their reserves the Germans are largely increasing the manufacture of poison gas, flammenwarefer and machine-guns, hoping thus to maintain the Russian front with but a few troops during the winter and set free the divisions for use on the west.

Referring to the superiority of the British artillery on the Somme, a correspondent of the "Morning Post" states that not fewer than 60 German batteries, totalling 240 guns, were completely destroyed by our fire. The figures take no account of the scores of captures. In contrast with the accuracy of our fire, the correspondent mentions that the Germans rarely knock out our guns. Our artillery is now so manipulated that our infantry losses are enormously reduced.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON CERNA

BRILLIANT SERBIAN SUCCESS.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK EVERYWHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, Oct. 23.

A French official message from Saloniка states that large forces of Bulgarians violently counter-attacked the Serbians in the loop of the Cerna on the 19th inst. Very desperate fighting, which lasted throughout the day, ended in the complete success of the Serbs, who drove the enemy back everywhere with very heavy losses.

OPERATIONS IMPEDED BY RAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

An official message says that rain in still impeding the operations on the Struma front. Unimportant operations are recorded on the Doiran front.

BELGARIAN STRENGTH IN MECEDONIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

In regard to the operations against Roumania there are indications that so far as Bulgaria is concerned, the expedient has been defensive warfare in Macedonia and the drafting of Bulgarian strength before General Sarrail was reduced to 80,000. It was proposed that the Turks, possibly 50,000 in number but of doubtful quality, sould fill the gaps. Some of these have duly arrived.

ALLEGED HIGH TREASON BY BULGARIAN EX-MINISTER.

M. GHENADIEFF'S RELATIVES ALSO SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.

A Sofia telegram says that M. Ghenadieff's brother, father-in-law, a leader of the Agricultural party, and others have been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for receiving and distributing 24 million francs alleged to have come from a foreign source to be used against the Government.

MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION.

A "DAILY MAIL" CRITICISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The political correspondent of the "Daily Mail" severely criticises the conduct of the Mesopotamia Commission, especially for not calling Sir O'Moore Creagh and Lord Crewe.

BELGIAN KING'S ENGLISH DENTIST.

SENTENCED TO 6 YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE BY GERMANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.

Doctor Bull, the sexagenarian Englishman, who was dentist to King Albert, has been sentenced to six years' penal servitude in Belgium. It is believed that he was charged with assisting British military refugees.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF TRANSPORTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

It is officially announced that General Haig has appointed Sir Eric Geddes Inspector-General of Transportation.

ZEPPELIN DROPS A BOMB IN HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.

The "Handelsblad" states that a Zeppelin dropped a bomb near Gorinchem making a deep hole in the road.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

RIDGE WEST OF SAILLY SAILLISEL CARRIED.

FIVE ENEMY AEROPLANES SHOT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 23.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—We have carried the whole of Ridge 128 west of Sailly Saillisel.

Since Saturday we have taken 450 prisoners in the Chaulnes sector.

Two German aeroplanes were felled on the Somme and three forced to descend damaged. French aeroplanes bombed blast furnaces north of Metz, the railway stations at Metz and elsewhere, an ammunition dump at Mons-en-Chaussee (Somme) and factories at Rombach.

APPRECIABLE PROGRESS IN MORVAL REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 24.

Last night's communiqué said:—North of the Somme we made appreciable progress north-east of Morval.

South of the Somme there was particularly lively fighting in the region of Chaulnes Wood.

Eighty prisoners were taken yesterday north-west of Sailly-Saillisel.

Everywhere else the day was quiet.

German aeroplanes bombed Nancy in the morning. There were no casualties and only slight damage was done.

BRITISH LINE ADVANCED.

OVER 1000 YARDS OF TRENCHES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Last night's communiqué from General Haig says:—In the afternoon on the right front south of the Ancre our line advanced east of Guendecourt and Lesboeufs. We captured over a thousand yards of enemy trenches.

Our front in the neighbourhood of Le Sars was heavily shelled. The enemy massed for an attack south of Grandcourt but our artillery stopped them.

The enemy attempted two raids at Gourmecourt last night. We stopped one and inflicted heavy casualties. The second penetrated the outpost lines but a counter-attack promptly drove the enemy back.

Sixty-six further prisoners have been brought in from Schwaben Redoubt fighting.

Our aeroplanes yesterday bombed two stations behind the enemy lines and hit a moving train. They caused much damage to buildings and rolling-stock. Seven enemy machines were brought down and many others forced to land damaged. Eight of ours did not return.

BRITISH POSITIONS BEING STRENGTHENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

A communiqué from General Haig this afternoon says:—During the night there was considerable enemy shelling between Le Sars and Gueudecourt.

Our troops occupy the near lip of two mine craters formed by the enemy yesterday at the Bluff and are satisfactorily establishing their positions.

ASSASSINATION OF AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

ENEMY ANXIETY TO GIVE IT A NON-POLITICAL COMPLEXION

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.

Socialist circles regard the assassination of Count Stuergkh as the outcome of the persistent refusal to re-establish Parliamentary Government in Austria. It is noted that last Friday the holding of a meeting convened by influential personages to agitate for this was prohibited. To this meeting 15,000 people had been invited and members of Parliament had promised to speak.

The comment of the Austrian and German newspapers shows a remarkable anxiety to create the impression that the deed was not due to political motives.

ONTARIO'S £2,50,000 GIFT TO RED CROSS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Ontario has given a quarter of a million sterling to the Red Cross.

LONDON LETTER.

THE NEW SPIRIT OF OPTIMISM.

MAN-POWER PROBLEM.

IRELAND AND COMPULSION.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND HIS ALLIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

"The year begins in October" is the constantly repeated saying of an eminent man of London and Oxford. You could easily maintain that this present month is, in an emphatic sense, a re-beginning. The people are extraordinarily hopeful in the sense of the victory being achieved. They look to the events since the capture of Thiepval as earnest of more and greater, indeed of decisive successes. They note the tone of Sir Douglas Haig's despatches, of Sir William Robertson's speech this week, and of the various statements coming from the ministers. They are light-hearted with regard to the results of the air-raids, being convinced that both the airmen and the anti-aircraft gunners have at last taken the measure of the Zeppelin raiders. And never before I think, was it so abundantly plain that the resolution of the British people is to carry the war to the kind of end which will satisfy the nation and its Allies. There are some who deplore the language and manner of Mr. Lloyd George's interview with his latest American interlocutor, Mr. Howard of the United Press; but it would be foolish of anybody, whether neutral or citizen of a belligerent country, to minimise the fact that the sense of Mr. George's declaration is echoed and affirmed with conviction throughout the country.

THE POTTERS BAR RAIDER.

The airship that came down in flames on the night of Sunday, October 1st, has furnished the metropolitan region with a subject of eager discussion for the whole week. Though it was the fourth to be brought down in a month within reach of London, the spectacle was no less startling and exciting than that provided on the first occasion, a month earlier. Indeed, it was, for many thousands of people, even more impressive by reason of the fact that over a great part of north London, comparatively near to the scene, no sound of any gunfire was to be heard. The flame burst out, silently, without warning, in a perfectly clear sky, within sight, probably, of several millions of people. So clear was the night that the flame was easily visible fifty miles away on every side: so that it is a reasonable inference that the tragedy was enacted in the presence of a quarter of all England. The circumstance that most forcibly struck this observer was the slowness of the fall. When I first saw it the large flame had just burst out, and one seemed to be watching the descent for fully two or three minutes,—though most likely it was not more than half that,—before the glare went out behind the hill of Barnet. Nothing that we can think of suggests a parallel to the mass of leaping flame, enveloping the airship in a few seconds, and lighting the sky and air with a startling brilliance.

MORE MEN.

The price of attack and of victory is heavy, and we have known for many months that with the autumn sitting of Parliament would come the formulation of further schemes for the calling up of every available man. The Government has pursued a curiously indirect method in the preliminary steps; but there is no reason to suppose that when Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George meet the House of Commons there will be any hesitation or ambiguity about the announcement of the final scheme. The Advisory Board on Man Power has just reported. The proposals published yesterday, run upon the expected lines. The process called (somewhat offensively) "combing out," is to be extended to the limit; all certificates of exemption are to be reviewed; every man of military age and fitness who can be spared is to be replaced by an older man or women; and efforts are to be made to organise on a more complete plan women workers and men over military age. Nothing is said in these recommendations as to raising the age of men for general military service; but that may come almost immediately, and it is quite possible that before the climax of the war is reached the whole male population from 16 to 60 may be enrolled, for the multifarious forms of national service. Before this letter is in print, anyhow, readers in India should be apprised of the Government's plan.

COMPULSION FOR IRELAND.

One essential, and very difficult, part of that plan will have reference to Ireland. For many months past the Tories and their organs, (it is idle to pretend that the war has made an end of party divisions; nothing but political dissolution can do that) have been agitating for the extension of the Military Service Act to Ireland. The facts from the standpoint of the War Office are not to be challenged. The Irish divisions are of the highest value. They have been greatly reduced in strength, and they cannot be made up by voluntary enlistment, because recruiting has fallen to the lowest point in Ireland. Therefore the argument is,—there is nothing for it but compulsion. Sir Edward Carson urges it in "The Times"; the "Morning Post" supports him in leading articles vicious enough in language and temper to incite towards a fresh re-

(Continued on page 8.)

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE NEW UNITY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 23.

The Sixteenth Provincial Conference came to an end to-day after what may be considered an eventful session. The sittings of the Conference for all the three days were marked by unusual enthusiasm due mostly to the birth of re-union of the two wings of political workers in the Presidency—an enthusiasm that culminated into an ovation of an almost unprecedented character which was accorded to the President of the Conference at its close to-day. That ovation was a manifestation of the new spirit now animating all patriotic and thinking who believe, as Mr. Jinnah said he believed, that henceforth the terms extremist and moderate will disappear and all political workers will find their true description as Nationalists.

On the third day the Conference disposed of as many as thirteen resolutions, of which seven were moved from the chair. These latter referred to the inadequate proportion of Indians in the Public Services, to the extension of the trial by jury in all districts and offences to which it at present does not apply, to the hardship caused to the assesses of the Income Tax by the present unsatisfactory mode of assessing, and of revising the assessment of tax, to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the villages. A noteworthy resolution that was also moved from the chair gave expression to the regret of the Conference that the habit of drink had increased enormously among the people of this country during the last fifty years and was sapping their vitality. The Conference, therefore, urged that the Government of India should forthwith pass a law in India on the same lines as the recent Russian law on the subject, in view of the fact that the religion of both Hindus and Mahomedans absolutely prohibited the use of drink and in view also of the fact that in England the volume of opinion in favour of abolishing drink totally by legislation had been steadily growing. The last resolution moved from the Chair was an omnibus one which reaffirmed the resolutions passed by the previous Conference on the subject of the expansion of the co-operative movement the Khote Settlement, forest administration and the separation of judicial and executive functions.

EDUCATIONAL DEMANDS.

The first resolution of the day was moved by Mr. Gandhi. It urged the abolition of the indenture system as early as possible. The most important resolution dealt with all the standing grievances and demands of the people in matters educational and asked that elementary education should be made free and compulsory. The resolution was a most comprehensive one, but, as Prof. Kale, who moved it, put it, all the demands made therein, could be summed up as a demand for the provision of more accommodation in educational institutions of all kinds and of more funds for increasing that accommodation. Discussions on educational re-construction were he said, the order of the day in England and the British Government had appointed different committees to suggest the best means of bringing about that reconstruction. What, he asked, was being done in India where, as anywhere else in the world, the time had come for the formulation of a comprehensive scheme, the provision of necessary funds—the people were, he added willing to be taxed for education provided the pruning-knife was applied to other spending departments—and the fixing of a time-limit, such as a decade, during which some substantial part of the programme should be carried out. Mr. Thakkar who followed Prof. Kale brought home the appalling state of illiteracy in the country in a most telling manner. out of the 25,500 villages in the Presidency, he said, as many as 16,000 have no schools and yet all of them contributed to the anna local cess, one-third of which was intended to be applied to educational purposes. How ludicrously low was the expenditure on education would be apparent, he said, from the fact that while the United States of America spent Rs. 12½ per head and England spent Rs. 7½, India spent even less than two annas. Mr. Abbas Tyebjee showed the absurdity of charging India for being insufficiently educated and therefore not fit for self-government, when the Government who alone could educate did not fulfil its responsibility in this respect adequately. He referred to the experiment in the direction of free and copulsory education which was made in Baroda—and successfully—and saw no reason why a similar experiment should not be tried in British India.

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

The Conference was not unmindful of the numerous grievances and hardships of third-class passengers from whom the largest portion of railway revenue was derived. It asked that these grievances and hardships should at once be removed and urged that Government should see that no Railway Company had the right of reserving compartments for only certain sections of the community such as Europeans and Eurasians Mr. Nensi, who has made a special study of this painful subject, lamented how,—in spite of the fact that the grievances of third-class passengers were brought to the notice of the railway authorities and the Railway Board—nothing had come out of all these innumerable complaints and petitions and no more convincing proof of the callous attitude of the railway authorities and the Railway Board than that afforded by the fact that the Railway Conference which met the other day did not even go so far as to consider the question

Another resolution adopted for the first time in a Provincial Conference brought to the special notice of Government the inconvenience, hardship and annoyance caused to persons coming from Kathiawar into British territory by levy of Custom duties and especially by the stringency of the rules and manner of their enforcement for such levy at the Viramgam Railway Station, and asked for the removal of this levy at an early date Mr. Gandhi in moving this resolution showed how this levy arose out of a dispute between certain States of Kathiawar and the Government of India and how the dispute should not have arisen if the Government of India had wished so—for the Government of India has supreme authority in the land. There was no reason for these hardships but this and he asked why Government, who exercised their influence over the States in many ways to do many other things, could not bring about some amicable settlement that would do away with this scandal. Mr. Deole who also spoke on the subject pointed out how this could be done if, the Government could see their way to accept the conditions proposed by the States concerned.

The next resolution dealt with the "Mhowra" legislation,—introduced at the last session of the local Legislative Council and referred to a Social Committee in face of opposition from the representatives of the people. The resolution urged that the objectionable clause in the Bill, which rendered possession or sale of Mhowra flowers during a certain season in the year a punishable offence, should be deleted from the Bill in view of the fact that Mhowra flowers are used as food for men and fodder for cattle.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Pranjpye moved the resolution protesting against the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner for a City the Municipality of which was under suspension and asking for the repeal of the provisions of the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901 which gave power to Government practically to force a Municipal Commissioner on any city having a population of more than 150,000. As regards the first part of the question,—which so far as the Hyderabad Municipality is concerned has been dealt with exhautively in this journal on previous occasions. Mr. Pranjpye emphasised the extremely retrograde character of the action of the Government in appointing a Commissioner for Hyderabad Municipality which was under suspension, because the popular demand for the Commissioner the basic principle of local self-government was altogether absent in this case. As regards the second part of the resoution, Mr. Pranjpye's position was that, however successful the Municipal Commissioner might have been in the City of Bombay,—and he doubled whether since the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta he had been a success even in Bombay—a Civilian Municipal Commissioner was altogether undesirable as far as all mofussil towns were concerned where public opinion was imperfectly developed and Civilian officers were regarded a slocal goods. A civilian officer might be efficient. But efficience was not the only thing, however desirable. What was needed was a real and not merely an illusory scope for the people to learn to manage their own affairs. With a Civilian Municipal Commissioner who, though technically a servant of the Municipality was, and tried to be, in reality its master as was recently indicated by the recent happenings in the Ahmedabad Municipality,—and who could flout its opinion by using the innumerable levers which as a member of the Service, he wielded, this could not be assured. The last resolution inviting the Conference to Nasik next year was the occasion of infusing a little excitement in the proceeding. A technical difficulty seemed to arise that, under the Congress constitution the Conference could not fix the place of its next meeting—a function which belonged to the Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Setalvad, who raised this point of order, made it clear that he had personally no objection to the Conference being held at Nasik, but he held that the function of deciding this did not rest with the Conference and that the Nasik District Congress Committee should send its application for the purpose to the Provincial Congress Committee as was done by the Poona and Ahmedabad Committees. The resolution, therefore he said should, if the constitution of the Congress was to be adhered to, should be of nature of a recommendation to the Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Tilak, who was called upon by the audience to speak, maintained, on the other hand, that the Provincial Congress Committee was merely "to act for the province in Congress matters" and not to set aside the province. Its position, he added, was like that of the agent to the principal who never lost his powers and could exercise them whenever he thought fit. The President felt that he had no power to withdraw the resolution and that he would leave the decision to the view of the majority of the Conference. On the resolution being thus put to the vote it was carried by a large majority.

THE NEW UNITY.

In very eloquent appreciation of his work as the president of the Conference, Mr. Jinnah made some observations which are worthy of note. When the late Sir Syed Ahmed said thirty years ago that the Hindus and Mahomedans were like the two eyes of a beautiful damsel and that injury to the one hurt the other, he indicated a passive stage of national life when Hindus and Mahomedans contented themselves with the formula of not hurting each other. "We have now reached the active stage," said Mr. Jinnah "when we realise that we must Co-operate with one another for national work. Ahmedabad, he also said had given birth to re-union. Henceforth there would be no extremists or moderates—but all true nationalists"—who would constantly endeavour by all constitutional means to attain the goal and would not go to sleep. For, "our souls have been roused. We are in earnest."

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

RURAL PROUBLEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 24.

The following resolutions were also unanimously passed on Monday:—

That, this Conference is strongly of opinion that in order to improve the sanitary condition of the villages in this Presidency it is very necessary that Government should (1) give larger grants to Local Boards and Municipalities in the Presidency for improving the supply of drinking water, (2) take early steps to prevent water-logging in the country by securing the proper draining of rain-water and to provide facilities for increasing the area of residential sites in villages and towns, by allowing occupants of unalienated lands to make use of their lands for building purposes without payment of any fine or special assessment and encourage the building of model sanitary houses by giving, to those persons who would be willing to build houses on approved models, facilities consisting of providing cheap building plots and of supplying capital at a small rate of interest either to individual builders or to Co-operative Building Societies, (3) take measures to make medical assistance available even in villages by opening dispensaries in all large villages and by organising Travelling Dispensaries for the benefit of smaller ones, (4) give adequate grants to non-official bodies in villages and towns for spreading and popularising the knowledge of Sanitation and Hygiene.

This Conference also recommends that the leading and public spirited gentlemen in villages and towns should organise in their respective localities Sanitary Associations to co-operate with Government in the work of Sanitation especially in the work of popularising its scientific principles and methods.

That, this Conference is of opinion that the prosperity of an agricultural province like the Bombay Presidency cannot be secured without a reasonable and definite limitation to the State demand on the basis of its being a tax and not an economic rent, and the introduction of a permanent settlement or a settlement for a period of not less than 60 years in Sindh where short periodical settlement revisions prevail. And the Conference further urges that Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act X of 1876 should be repealed at an early date in view of its being in contravention of the Government of India Consolidation Act.

That, this Conference re-affirms the Resolutions passed by the previous Conferences on the subjects of (1) expansion of the Co-operative movement; (2) the Khote Settlement (Kolaba District); (3) Forest Administration: and (4) the separation of Judicial and Executive Functions.

EUROPEAN COMMITS SUICIDE

SEQUEL TO AN ATTACK OF SUNSTROKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 24.

Considerable excitement was caused at Delhi on Sunday afternoon, when it was discovered that Mr. G. W. Asher, of the Chartered Bank Ltd., had committed suicide.

It is said that the deceased had an attack of sunstroke last June since when his health was in failing condition, and he had not completely recovered from the effects of the attack. On Sunday afternoon at about 2 p.m., he walked towards a lonely spot near his house and shortly afterwards his servants heard the report of a revolver shot. After a search his body was discovered with the revolver clutched in the hands with a bullet wound in the temple. It is said that among the papers of the deceased a written statement has been found showing that the suicide was premeditated.

PRESS ACT AT WORK.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM THE "EXPRESS"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, Oct. 24.

A notice has been served upon the "Express," a local daily, to show cause why it should not furnish security under the Press Act.

Mr. L. P. Pugh has been engaged by the respondents. No date has yet been fixed for the hearing.

GUJARAT EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE FORMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 24.

The Gujarat Educational Conference resumed its sittings this afternoon the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad presiding. The proceedings were entirely in Gujarati. A number of resolutions on various educational matters of the Presidency in general and Gujarat in particular were passed.

The first resolution moved by Mr. N. K. Dikshit from Baroda commended the action of those Native States which had made primary education free and compulsory and urged the Government to follow the same example and to open primary schools in every village where there were fifteen students ready to receive education.

In support of the resolution Mr. Dikshit said primary education should be made free and compulsory even though people might not ask for it. The Government were their "Ma Bap" and they should compel people to take education for their betterment. In Baroda where primary education was made free and compulsory out of 250,000 children of school-going age no less than 89 per cent. were receiving primary education. Each village in Baroda possessed one or more primary schools. Forty years ago the expenditure on primary education was Rs. 14,000 which now amounted to fourteen lakhs and the next year's estimate was likely to go up to 21 lakhs.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar seconded the motion which was carried.

Mrs. Vidyagavri Ramanbhai Nilkanth then moved that the municipalities in the Presidency should, as far as possible, open separate schools for girls and in the same way Local Boards should open separate schools for girls in every village where there were twenty girls ready to receive education. She said in Gujarat female education was in a very backward condition, out of a thousand 974 were illiterate.

The resolution was carried.

The next resolution moved by Mr. N. K. Trivedi and passed, recommended that as a general rule village schools should teach up to the fifth and the fourth standard and that the power of raising the standard in primary schools should be divested from the Educational Inspector and given to the District Board, subject to recommendation by the Local Board.

Subsequent resolutions among others, urged the establishment of at least one more training college in Gujarat and recommended to Government to fix Rs. 12 as the minimum salary for an untrained teacher and Rs. 15 for a trained teacher. Two other recommendations made, were to the effect that the course in mathematics and science should be made easier from the first to the seventh standard. Gujarati should be taught as second language in high schools and should have a place in the Matriculation Examination as well as in the arts curriculum. The Conference affirmed that there was need for more colleges in British territory and Native States and called upon the people of Gujarat to support the scheme for establishment of an Arts College in Surat. It also recommended to Government to open more schools for giving instructions in agriculture, industries, commerce, etc., and to reduce the present fees in secondary schools to two-thirds.

Another resolution contained a recommendation to the Bombay University to hold the Matriculation Examination twice a year and to examine unsuccessful candidates in the next examination only in those subjects in which they had failed.

In conclusion the Conference appointed a committee to form the Gujarat Education League with a view to continue the agitation in educational matters in the provinces.

A vote of thanks was then accorded to the President and the Conference was dissolved.

MR. HUGHES ON DURATION OF WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

Mr. Hughes addressing a public meeting at Bondigo, said that he had talked with the leaders of Britain and France and his opinion on the subject of Roumania's holding her own in the present battle was that the Austro-Hungarian Empire would probably fall by April or May 1917. Then Italy and Roumania would be on Germany's flanks. She must either defend a tremendous line or withdraw her troops to the German line. If Germany elected to fight until she was absolutely beaten down, no man could put a period to the war but he declared her moral would be shattered when the fighting was on her own soil. We might reasonably look for the end of the war this time next year.

HOME RACING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

A "Times of Ceylon" cable says:—

The following is the result of the race for the Sauzfield cup:—

Shepherd	1
King	2
Arnata	3
Savanof	4

A London telegram in the Australian papers dated, the 6th instant, gives the result of the race for the Jockey Club Stakes run on the 5th instant as follows:—

The Duke of Portland's Cannoble	1
Mr. W. Raphael's Sanctum	2
Mr. Fairie's Kwang Su	3

The death took place on Sunday in Calcutta of Mr. James Price Clighorn at the age of seventy. He had been in India for many years in the P. W. D. and he retired sixteen years ago. He built Fort Sandeman and Fort Apozi.

WESTERN FRONTIER OF EGYPT.

OASES SWEPT BY BRITISH CAMEL CORPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

It is officially announced that on October 20th and 21st on the western frontier of Egypt, the Camel Corps with armoured cars successfully swept the Dakhla oasis to the western edge, taking 125 prisoners.

A similar operation in the Baharai oasis resulted in the capture of 50 prisoners and arms and ammunition. We had no casualties.

NEWS FROM EGYPT.

SITUATION IN SINAI GETTING BETTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—The situation in Sinai has changed somewhat for better as the result of our attack on the enemy's camp at Bir-el-Mazar which was so successfully carried out by the Australian Light Horse and the Imperial Camel Corps on the 17th the Turks have withdrawn completely to El-Arish. But the posts at El-Nakhl, Bir Hassana and other points to the south in the Peninsula still remain. As the desert railway and other necessary mechanical and engineering concomitants of advance eastward have progressed considerably of late we may soon expect further activity on our part in the direction of the El-Arish-Akaba line, any serious threat to which will automatically force the Turks to withdraw their posts in the south for some time.

OPERATIONS AGAINST SENUSSI.

Now there has been no news from the Western Frontier. A communiqué informs that our armoured cars operating some forty miles north of Baharia have captured an enemy convoy. Whilst combined action on the part of Italians and ourselves has driven the Senussi from the northern sector and has completely subjugated the tribes in that region, the Guard Sheikh is still in occupation of some of the oases to the south, including Baharia. Our armoured cars are, however, doing excellent work there and time is not far distant when the Senussi will be reduced to such a state that they will have to throw up the sponge all along the line.

GREEKS IN EGYPT SUPPORT M. VENIZELOS.

Great enthusiasm reigns in the Greek colony over the action taken by M. Venizelos. Very considerable sums of money have been sent to the revolutionary committee at Salonika and a number of local volunteers are preparing to leave for that port and for Crete. Private news states that in view of the turn which events are taking the King and his advisers are contemplating throwing in their lot with the Entente but the opinion here is that this may merely be a ruse to get the army mobilised once more and so to be able to take action against the Allies. Prominent Hellenic residents consider that only the deposition of King Constantine and consequent elimination from power of his pro-German coterie can give General Sarrail a guarantee of security for his left flank without which he dare not embark on extensive operations in the Balkans demanded by the general situation.

NEW JUTE SCHEME

AN OBJECTIONABLE PROVISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

"The Times" says:—The London jute firms declare that the provision of the new scheme by which Indian houses will be called upon to make good the depreciation in transit to England would certainly entail loss, as there would be no margin of profit to cover the inevitable depreciation. Some express the opinion that the better plan would have been to call off the whole scheme of Government buying.

PIRATES' BIG HAUL.

SEVERAL ALLIED AND NEUTRAL VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The following steamers have been sunk:—British.—Huguenot, Marchioness, Duke Cliburn. Norwegian.—Athene, Dido, Fortthree, Roneinaug, Rabbi, Risoy, Drafu. Swedish.—Alfhild. Dutch.—Fortuna. Danish.—Hebe. Greek.—Aris, George M. Embricos.

Twelve of those on board the George M. Embricos are missing and it is feared that 16 of those on board the Fortuna have been drowned. The Donaldson liner Cabotia is believed to have been sunk. Several British, Norwegian and Swedish sailing ships, including a Swedish barquentine, and also a Danish schooner have also been sunk.

DEATH OF SIR JOSEPH BEECHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The death of Sir Joseph Beecham is announced.

Sir Joseph Beecham was a well-known manufacturer and philanthrophist, who had given large sums to charity. He was also the proprietor of Aldwych Theatre. He was elected thrice Mayor of St. Helens, in 1899-1900, 1910-11 and 1911-12. He was created a Knight in 1911 and a Baronet in 1914. He was also a Knight of the Order of St. Stanislaus (Russia). Mr. Thomas Beecham, the deceased Baronet's son, is the well-known conductor, composer and operatic impresario: Sir Joseph Beecham was 68 years old at the time of his death.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 7.)

bellion. On the other hand, the Liberals and Home Rulers maintain that the thing is impossible. Compulsion they urge, cannot be applied to Ireland, because Ireland has been denied justice. Parliament and the Government failed to produce a settlement in the Spring. We have restored Castle Government after it had been condemned in the eyes of the world. The treatment of Ireland after the rebellion was such as to encourage the spread of the Sinn Fein spirit, if not of the Sinn Fein organisation; to attempt now to force the Irish people to fight for an Empire they cannot be expected to feel affection for would be one fatal move. Whether this view be accurate or not, it is certain that to impose compulsion upon Ireland would have a decidedly bad effect in the neutral countries, while in America it would certainly exacerbate the revived anti-English feeling of the Irish community. Yet it is difficult to see how Mr. Asquith can avoid giving way to the immensely strong combination that is arrayed against him. Once again the most powerful ally of Sir Edward Carson, Lord Northcliffe, and the "Morning Post" is the Prime Minister's principal lieutenant. Mr. Lloyd George is certainly as powerful in the Cabinet as ever, and there seems no reason to suppose that he will not carry his colleagues with him, although this may conceivably prove to be the most perilous course upon which he has so far led them.

THE GOVERNMENT'S STANDING.

So quietly have affairs gone during the recess, so mild has been the criticism of the Government and so good in general has been the news from the Front, that the Cabinet will meet Parliament in a far less stormy atmosphere than at one time seemed possible. But possibly this may be deceptive. What we have wanted for at least a year, for the sake of internal peace, has been good news: the assurance that things were going well at the Front. That we now have; but, of course there is superabundent cause of trouble in the revelations that are to be made in reference to Mesopotamia and the Dardanelles. It is hardly possible that these will come without the falling of public wrath upon some highly-placed servants of the State. In the meantime, it will be asked, what of the reputation of the Government? Does the Prime Minister, do his chief colleagues, stand better than they did at the rising of Parliament? May we anticipate that during the remainder of the Parliamentary session something less than formerly will be heard of the merciless and insistent attacks upon the ministers directly responsible for the conduct of the war? On the whole I think we may. At all events the Press has been more moderate, and if one may judge from the tone of the private talk, the Prime Minister and his colleagues may expect treatment a good deal more generous than that dealt out to them during the Spring and Summer. It is natural that this should be so. The public nerves are steadier. The people now believe that they can see the end; or, if they cannot see it, at least they are confident as to its nature. And they know, beyond questioning, the magnitude of the nation's strength.

WOODROW WILSON V. HUGHES.

A few days after this letter reaches India (on November 7th) the American people will be casting their votes for the election of President. Will Mr. Wilson be chosen for a second term of four years? Many English journalistic prophets appear to have been pursuaded that he will not; but they have formed the opinion upon most inadequate grounds. A few elections in the Eastern states have gone in favour of the Republicans. That is nothing to go by. At all times these states are predominantly Republican, and to-day there exists in them a large body of opinion which is hostile to Mr. Wilson because of his European policy. The old Republicans condemn him for remaining neutral, but grossly favourable to the Allies. There are, I think, mainly two points to bear in mind. First we do not know how far the populous states of the Middle West will "line up" behind Mr. Charles E. Hughes, who is backed by Mr. Roosevelt, secondly, we cannot yet estimate the extent of pacific and neutral feeling of the regions not represented in the most quoted newspapers. Mr. Wilson may show unexpected strength in the West and Middle West, while the mass of average American opinion may in the end declare itself against a change of administration at so critical a time. Both leaders are men of great intellectual and moral strength; both are good candidates. Mr. Wilson being beyond doubt, the most powerful and effective. But the President does not go on the stump like an ordinary candidate, and to this extent Mr. Wilson is hampered in the fight. I have formed one conclusion firmly, upon the basis of several recent visits to America and pretty close study of the movement of events. It is this: that the re-election of Mr. Wilson would be emphatically a good thing for the United States—for wise Government and democratic advance, and that for Great Britain it would be still more emphatically good. Unless I am greatly mistaken, the allied Powers would, at no distant date, have cause for rejoicing over Mr. Wilson's success, and cause for serious misgiving in the event of his defeat.

BRITISH WAR FINANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

In the course of discussion in the House of Commons on the issue of six per cent. bonds Mr. McKenna stated that £36,000,000 worth had been sold in a fortnight. It was intended to issue a new long-dated loan at the proper time and season. We had no difficulties in financing ourselves so far. He saw no reason why we should have hereafter.

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ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

HOW GORIZIA WAS CAPTURED.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

We have received the following summary of the operations on the Italian fronts from the beginning of August to the beginning of September, from the Acting Consul for Italy at Bombay.

Preparations for the advance which resulted in the taking of Gorizia and the conquest of the Carso were begun during the winter of 1915-1916, when systematic operations were initiated along the whole front from Mount Sabotino to the sea with the object of securing the positions best adapted as starting points for a general attack. It was decided at the same time to increase the heavy artillery and the number of machine-guns possessed by each army corps to the extent considered necessary for success. Batteries employing a specially powerful trench mortar, the *bombarda*, were also organised and these afterwards proved invaluable in the destruction of trenches and barbed wire. The most minute details were worked out and all possible means considered which could ensure the complete destruction of obstacles to an infantry advance. Particular attention was paid to the efficiency of the troops and new units were embodied, while an accumulation of reserve ammunition was made both by increasing the production and by making more sparing daily use of that already in hand. The defences on the Lower Isonzo were also completed and strengthened so as to make this area not only a powerful base for the offensive but also an insurmountable barrier against attack.

In the early spring, when the likelihood of an enemy offensive in the Trentino became apparent, it was imperative to send to that sector some of the troops and artillery that had been recently incorporated and intended for the Isonzo front, and when the Austrian attack began, it was again necessary to hurry a considerable part of the Italian reserves to the Trentino. But, while making these new dispositions, the Italian Supreme Command intimated clearly to the generals on the Isonzo that it was their intention to continue all preparations for the offensive there, as the conquest of Gorizia remained the principal objective of the summer operations. Accordingly as soon as the enemy's advance in the Trentino was checked, plans were at once made for sufficient troops, artillery and material to be transferred from the Trentino to the Isonzo front to enable an attack to be made there in force, whenever the opportunity presented itself. To carry out this manœuvre the fullest use had to be made of railways and motor transport, so as to surprise the enemy or in any case to begin operations before they could have time to make preparations in their turn.

The attack on the bridgehead of Gorizia was to be preceded by one in the Monfalcone sector, with the object of drawing off the Austrian forces towards this vital spot, as a preliminary to a surprise attack on the Isonzo line.

THE CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

The railway concentration of troops and material for this offensive may be divided into three distinct periods. During the first (from June 29th to July 27th) only preliminary movements took place. These, which were quickly and easily carried out, consisted of the transport of reserve units from the Trentino and of drafts and material for the Isonzo Armies.

The second or strategical period, from July 27th to August 4th, which was characterized by secrecy, and by precision and rapidity, was occupied by the transport of artillery and heavy trench mortars, followed by the principal units of the force, which received their instructions while on the journey.

In the third period, from August 4th onward, the movements were essentially tactical, involving sudden calls on the railways and immediate execution. Notwithstanding that on several lines the troops and material carried exceeded the estimated limit by more than one-third, the movements were never once checked or interrupted. For this result, and for the activity and sacrifice which led to it, the railway service deserves the greatest credit.

THE CAPTURE OF GORIZIA.

When the Supreme Command had completed these measures, the honour of leading the attack along the whole sector from mount Sabotino to the sea was entrusted to the 3rd Army. The artillery and heavy trench mortars which had arrived from the Trentino between July 27th and 31st were quickly moved up to their positions and by the evening of August 3rd everything was in readiness. The Monfalcone demonstration took place on the 4th August, and consisted in an intense artillery preparation and in the capture by the Italian infantry of hills 85 and 121, east of the Rocca. The Italian troops were however compelled to retire to their original line, as the enemy had left a large number of gas bombs in his trenches and when these had produced their effect, a powerful counter-attack was made. The Italians nevertheless succeeded in retaining the 148 prisoners they had taken.

On August 5th the Italian artillery were engaged in registering targets, but in the meantime the Austrians, taken in by the Italian manœuvre, had sent reinforcements to the Monfalcone sector.

Between seven and eight on the morning of August 6th the Italian artillery and heavy trench mortar batteries on the Isonzo front commenced a violent and accurate bombardment of the line between Mt. Sabotino and Mt. San Michele, fire being occasionally slackened to enable infantry to creep close to the enemy lines and observe results. At four in the afternoon, by which time it was ascertained that the first line had been almost completely destroyed and that those in rear were badly damaged, the infantry advanced to the attack in waves, and moved with irresistible *elan* towards positions which had been held to be impregnable. The artillery, which formed a curtain of fire and was also directed against the Austrian reserves massed in rear, was wonderfully accurate. The Engineers accompanying the troops broke down the last remains of the enemy's defences and improvised new communications.

On the Italian left wing (45th Division) a column under the command of Staff Colonel Badoglio and composed of the 78th Infantry (of the Tuscan Brigade), the 3rd Battalion of the 58th Regiment (of the Abruzzi Brigade) and the 3rd Battalion of the 115th Regiment (of the Treviso Brigade), reinforced by the 8th and 15th Miner Companies and supported by the 21st Mountain Battery and the 31st and 328th Heavy Trench Mortar Batteries, advanced against Mt. Sabotino, the key to the defences of Gorizia. The impetus of the Italian troops was such that they carried the whole position in one attack. They reached hill 609, the summit of Sabotino, in forty minutes, and surprised and captured the whole garrison there. The advance towards the Isonzo was rapidly continued and by nightfall the Italian troops had already reached the line St. Valentino-St. Mauro, along the eastern slopes of the mountain.

On the heights west of Gorizia, the Lambro Brigade of the 43rd Division (the 205th and 206th Infantry) stormed Hill 188, north-east of Oslavia, which had been fiercely contested in very many fights, and after a hot struggle, the result of which was for some time uncertain, succeeded in retaining the position. Further to the south, the Abruzzi Brigade of the 24th Division (the 57th and 58th Infantry) made a frontal attack against the formidable lines of Oslavia and with heavy fighting broke through towards Peuma.

To the south again on Mt. Podgora, the Cuneo Brigade of the 11th Division (the 7th and 8th Infantry) rushed the powerful Austrian defences and crossed the summit, passing down the other side towards the river near Granfenberg. The Brigade here found itself surrounded by an overwhelming force with which it fought fiercely throughout the night.

In the meanwhile on the heights towards the southern limit of the Gorizia bridgehead, the 12th Division captured Mt. Calvario, and, on the adjoining plain, burst through the complicated system of defences which the Austrians had made between Podgora and the Isonzo.

Yet further south an equally successful but no less costly struggle was taking place on the northern edge of the Carso Plateau where the 22nd Division (the Brescia Brigade, 19th and 20th Regiments; the Ferrara Brigade, 47th and 48th Regiments; and the Catanzaro Brigade, 141st and 142nd Regiments) stormed the summit of Mt. San Michele, the great bastion of the Gorizia defences which for fifteen months had been the scene of the most bitter fighting.

To give the enemy his due, his resistance was magnificent along the whole front and Gorizia was dearly sold. Even when his main bodies of troops were overcome, the small detachments that remained held out desperately in caves and on isolated hilltops, and only surrendered when absolutely surrounded.

Altogether on this one day more than 3,000 prisoners, as well as ten guns, numerous machine-guns and much material, were taken.

The Austrian Command, surprised by the suddenness of the Italian attack but not despairing of success, used every effort to retrieve the situation. Reinforcements were hurried up to the positions which still resisted and troops and artillery were massed for desperate counter-attacks to recover the lost ground. The following General Order to the Austrian Isonzo Army was issued in the evening by its commander, General Boroevic:

"The enemy has made an attack on the whole front hoping to gain a decisive victory. I expect my troops to give him a suitable reception and to repulse the attack *in such a way that none of the enemy shall escape*. The general situation requires—to-day more than ever—that all the positions, which we have unflinchingly defended for more than a year, should remain in our hands. I am confident that my wish will everywhere be realised. *Victory must be ours.*"

The capture of Mounts Sabotino and S. Michele secured the Gorizia bridgehead laterally but in order to make these positions tenable it still remained to obtain possession of the formidable line of heights immediately to the west of the city. Here the battle continued without a pause till the afternoon of August 8th. The enemy was aided by the natural features of the country, his strong defensive line being prepared on steep and broken slopes, while the proximity of Gorizia, itself an important base of Austrian reserves and resources, enabled him to bring up reinforcements easily. Foot by foot and at great sacrifice, the Italian infantry eventually gained the whole of this rugged and heavily entrenched ground, driving the Austrians across the river.

For their part in this struggle the Tuscan and Trapani Infantry Brigades of the 45th Division (the 77th and 78th Regiments and the 143rd Regiments respectively) deserve the highest praise as their task of harassing the enemy's rear at the stream if Peumica and on the hill overlooking Peuma was instrumental very largely in forcing him to abandon his positions.

Meanwhile vigorous Austrian counter-attacks, prepared by violent artillery fire, were being repulsed by the troops defending Mt. Sabotino and Mt. San Michele, which they had only just taken.

By the afternoon of August 8th all the heights on the right bank of the Isonzo, which formed the Gorizia bridgehead, together with Mt. San Michele on the left bank, were strongly held by the Italians and at nightfall deachments of the Casale and Pavia Brigades forded the Isonzo, the bridges of which had been damaged by the enemy's fire, and dug themselves in on the other side. A cavalry column accompanied by Bersaglieri cyclists who also sent beyond the river in pursuit of the retreating enemy. The Engineers at the same time began to construct new bridges and to repair those damaged by the Austrians, who were still shelling them.

On the morning of August 9th, the Italian troops entered Gorizia, while columns of cavalry and cyclists swept the surrounding plain. Next day the infantry captured the western slopes of the heights to the east of Gorizia, and more to the south took the Vertoibizza line, which were at once strengthened.

This great result, the capture of Gorizia, was accomplished in three days only and is worthy of inscription among the most brilliant of Italy's records. The Austrians had been lavishly fortifying this place for many years, especially during the period of Italian neutrality, and on the outbreak of war had concentrated there an imposing force and much material. According to the statements of prisoners, the Austrian Command laboured under the delusion that the effort of checking the invasion of the Trentino had exhausted the Italian Army for a long time so that extremely violent attack that was made on Gorizia came as a complete surprise.

The action on August 6th afforded a remarkable example of the value of concentrating guns and trench artillery against strongly fortified lines. The bombardment had been carefully organized and the Austrian defences, including communications, entanglements and the deepest dug-outs, were literally pulverized.

The Italian infantry engaged in this battle behaved splendidly. For three days of uninterrupted fighting they were under the concentrated fire of the artillery, machine-guns, rifles and trench mortars of the enemy, but without a waver they broke through each of the successive lines at the point of the bayonet and followed up their attacks with great firmness.

THE TAKING OF THE CARSO.

Meanwhile, further progress was also being made on the southern edge of the Carso plateau, in the Monfalcone area, where battalions of Bersaglieri cyclists captured and held Hill 85. And on Mt. San Michele the enemy's desperate efforts during the three succeeding days only resulted in his loss of the strongly fortified village of Boschini on the northern slopes of the mountain, while further south some entrenchments near San Martino del Carso were also captured by the Italian troops.

On August 10th a vigorous Italian attack was made on the lines between the Vippacco and Mt. Cosich. This was completely successful, and the Austrians abandoned the whole of the zone west of the Vallone (great valley), with the exception of the heights of Debeli and hill 121 where their rearguards remained. Rubbia, San Martino del Carso, the Doberdo plateau and Mt. Cosich fell into the hands of the Italians. On the next day, August 11th, they crossed the Vallone and after a stubborn fight took the western slopes of Hill Nad Logem (212 metres) and the summit of Crn. Hrib. On August 12th the crest of the Nad Logem, which had been stoutly defended, was captured by the 23rd Division (the Sardinia Grenadiers Brigade; the Lombardy Brigade, the 73rd and 74th Infantry; and the Catanzaro Brigade, the 141st and 142nd Infantry). At the same time Oppacchiasella was occupied and the Italian troops pushed forward about one kilometre further east. They also gained possession of Debeli and Hill 121 on the southern edge of the Carso.

Violent fighting all along the front continued till August 15th, the Italian troops breaking through two powerful entrenched lines east of Nad Logem and of M. Pecinka, but after that date the operations here, as in the Gorizia zone, assumed a more methodic character, while troops and services were reorganised and the defences of the conquered positions consolidated. The latter, as well as the work of bringing up the artillery and improving communications was much hampered by bad weather. This however did not affect the spirit of the troops, as is shown by the constant small attacks which they continued to make.

The conquest of the Carso was no less important than that of the bridgehead and city of Gorizia. It is an arid plateau which commands the Lower Isonzo plain as far as Cormons and Gorizia on the one side and the sea on the other, and nature has rendered it a most formidable position. It is protected on the Friuli side by the deep Isonzo ditch and at either end by the powerful bastions of San Michele on the north and Cosich, Debeli and Hill 121 on the south. Its barren surface is broken up by innumerable caverns and crater-like holes in the limestone, a feature which had been fully exploited by the Austrians, who had constructed a regular labyrinth of deep entrenchments and subterranean communications blasted in the solid rock. These they had thought impregnable.

For the results that were obtained the highest praise is due to the valour, tenacity and spirit of sacrifice shown by the troops of the Third Army under the orders of General H. R. H. the Duke of Aosta. During the operations between August 4th and August 15th a total of 18,758 prisoners was taken, including 393 officers; also 30 guns, 63 trench mortars, 92 machine guns; 12,225 rifles, 5,000,000 cartridge, 3,000 shells, 60,000 hand-grenades and a large amount of their material.

OPERATIONS ON OTHER PARTS OF THE FRONT.

On the remainder of the Italian front, from the Stelvio to the middle Isonzo, there were, during the same period, only small demonstrative actions, the principal of which took place between the Avisio and the Vanoi-Cismon Valleys.

On August 21st an Italian column, advancing towards Cima Cece, captured the important southern summit of that mountain, 2354 metres high (7847 feet), but on the night of August 22nd by a violent surprise attack, the enemy succeeded in retaking this position. Their tenure however was very insecure and eventually they were driven out. Further to the south-west, detachments of Alpine troops belonging to the Feltre and Monte Rosa Battalions, supported by a mountain battery, began the attack on the head of the Vanoi Valley (Cismon-Brenta). The ground here was broken and rough, the enemy defences were strong and the weather was bad, but on the evening of the 27th August the redoutable *Alpini* gained possession of the rocky summit of Mt. Cauriol, which rises precipitously to a height of 2495 metres (8317 feet). During the next few days this occupation was extended along the crest to the north east of Mt. Cauriol. The enemy kept up an intense bombardment of the new Italian positions for several days and eventually made a strong attack in force on the 3rd September, but the *Alipini* of the Valle Brenta Battalion repulsed the Austrians twice with rifle fire and finally scattered them at the point of the bayonet.

The operations in the rugged Tofana zone were likewise remarkable for the height at which the fighting took place. Between August 22nd and 25th detachments of infantry and alpini troops, always fighting up hill, captured strong positions on the precipitous walls of Tofana No. 3, inflicting serious losses on the Austrians and repelling their successive counter-attacks. On September 7th an important enemy position on the steep side of Tofana No. 1 was gained.

At the head of Rio Felizon Valley other successful attacks on August 13th, August 21st and September 3rd gave the Italian alpine troops the mastery of the rough mountain mass of the Punta del Forame, a part of the great Cristallo block. The usual enemy counter-attacks were repulsed. Lastly, at the head of the Digon Valley in the Upper Piave, the Italians extended and strengthened their possession of Cima Vallone.

During this period the offensive action of the enemy consisted largely, along the whole front, of artillery fire which was heavy enough but curiously erratic and aimless. Infantry attacks were also made at various points as diversions, the forces engaged being however small. Their objective was generally the recovery of positions recently captured by the Italians, examples being those in the Tonale zone on August 8th, 9th and 16th; on the slopes of Mt. Sperone (Ledro Valley) on August 17th; at the north-east of Mt. Majo (Posina Valley) on plateau) on Mt. Cimone (Astico Valley) on Aug. 4th and 9th and 16th; on the slopes of Mt. Zebio (Asiago plateau) on August 6th, 18th. 22th and 26th at the head of the Coalba Valley (Sugana), on August 30th; on Mt. Civaron (Sugana Valley) on September 1st and 6th; on Mt. Sief (Upper Cordevole) on August 5th and 7th; on Mrzli (Monte Nero) on August 3rd and 9th and in the zone of Globna (middle Isonzo) on August 20, the course of these minor operations 483 Austrian prisoners, including 6 officers, were taken; also one gun and one bomb-thrower, together with fire arms, ammunitions and other material.

AERIAL WARFARE.

The usual bombardments by the enemy artillery of unfortified towns and villages took place during the same period. Places which were particularly shelled were Ala and several hamlets in the Adige Valley; Velo, Arsiero and Seghe in the Astico Valley; Cortina d' Ampezzo; the villages in the Upper Chiarzo, But and Dogna Valleys; Cormons, Valisella, Mossa, Romans, Gradisca, Gorizia and other places in the Isonzo plain. The number of victims was small and the damage to buildings was slight. In Gorizia the roof of the Church of St. John was wrecked; the hospital also was hit several times and had to be evacuated.

The Italian artillery retaliated by shelling the railway in the Drava Valley and in the Upper Fella Valley, also military buildings in Tarvis and Raibl, and the railway station at Tolmino.

Enemy aircraft also bombarded a considerable number of towns and cities—Venice and the hamlets on the Marano and Grado Lagoons, Ala and Peri in the Adige Valley, Alleghe and Agordo in the Cordevole Valley, Cortina d'Ampezzo, Auronzo in the Ansiei Valley, also Bassano, Schio, Monfalcone and other places in the Venetian plain.

Italian aircraft confined their action entirely to military targets; bombarding the stations of St. Cristoforo (in the Brenta Valley), Prebacina, Dornberg and Reifenberg (Vippacco zone) and the junction at Opcina north of Trieste, also the artillery park and the encampments at Moena (Avisio Valley).

A squadron of French and Italian seaplanes on the night of August 15th raided the dockyards and seaplane sheds at Trieste.

In the air fights which took place the Italian airmen brought down three aeroplanes and on their side lost one aeroplane and one seaplane, also one small airship which was burnt in its hangar.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ALBANIA

On August 2nd the Command of the Italian Expeditionyry Force in Albania, cooperating with the Italian Royal Navy, occupied Porto Palermo and the cost zone of the Kimara with a view to a survey of the coast between Aspri Ruga and Cape Kefali, where frequent signalling to enemy submarines had been observed.

On August 30th an Italian column composed of artillery, cavalry and infantry occupied Tepeleni on the Vojussa. The operation was supported by a raid of Bersaglieri detachments against the Austrian positions on Mt. Gradist and Mt. Trubes, east of Valona. The villages of Klos and Hekal were stormed, 72 prisoners including 40 Austrians, being captured, also a large amount of ammunitions.

Other successful raids were made on September 2nd against the positions of Kuta, Drizar and Mt. Gradist, east of Valona; and on September 4th in the zone north of Valona; against the positions of Samar and Frakuta, heavy losses being inflicted on the enemy and about fifty prisoners being taken. These raids had no territorial occupation in view, but were intended to render the recent Italian occupation of the region on the west bank of the Vojussa more secure by dispersing the enemy detachments hidden among the villages and the heights on the right bank. This objective was attained and the territory beyond the Vojussa cleared of enemy troops.

Frequent air raids were made. Italian aircraft dropped bombs on the enemy lines of communication and the aviation sheds at Durazzo, while the enemy aeroplanes bombarded the Italian defensive lines on the lower Vojussa and on Valona bay.

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SOCIAL CONFERENCE AT AHMEDABAD.

CLAIMS OF INDIAN WOMANHOOD.

CONDEMNATION OF CASTE SYSTEM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 24.

The Provincial Social Conference resumed its sittings this morning at the shamiana on the banks of the Sabarmati, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye presiding. There was fair attendance of ladies and gentlemen. A number of resolutions pertaining to social reform were passed.

To-day's proceedings opened with the moving of a resolution from the chair, expressing deep loyalty to his Majesty the King-Emperor and praying for an early victory of Great Britain and her Allies. The resolution was enthusiastically carried.

The Conference then placed on record with great sorrow their deep sense of loss sustained by the death of Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Sardar Sir Chinubhai M. Rachhodlal and of Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai.

Mrs. Vidyagavri Ramanbhai next moved that "this Conference emphasizes the necessity of encouraging higher education of girls, with the course for boys modified, it necessary to suit the girls and approves of such means as home classes for the educatiton of grown-up ladies."

Mrs. Ramanbhai in a short Gujarati speech explained the various difficulties at present existing and dwelt on the necessity of encouraging the higher education of girls.

The resolution, after being duly accorded by Mr. C. H. Pandya and supported by Mr. H. P. Chahewala, was unanimouely carried.

Mr. Parbhubhai V. Sharma next moved:—This Conference strongly disapproves of the custom of early marriage and polygamy prevailing in Hindu society and is emphatically of opinion that the minimum age of marriage should be raised to 16 in the case of girls and 21 in the case of boys, so as to secure the promotion of sound health, higher education and better progeny and it further recommends to extend the operation of the "Balalagna Pratibandhak Nibandh" to the Kadva Kanbi community.

Mr. Sharma thought the minimum age of marriage recommended in the resolution for girls was not sufficient. He considered it might even be raised to 25 years.

Prof. Limaye seconded the resolution, which was carried.

WIDOW-REMARRIAGE.

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni then proposed:—This Conference notes with satisfaction the progress hitherto made in the cause of widow-remarriage and emphasises the urgency of pushing forward the work of removing restrictions on the marriage of widows and of establishing widow-remarriage associations and homes or shelter for widows desirous to marry.

In support of his resolution Mr. Kulkarni said, the matter was as important as that of Self-Government. It was shameful to keep widows in slavery. It was worse than slavery. Everyone shoulld help in advocating the cause. What was wanted was personal examples. It was often found that many people talked enthusiastically of widow remarriage. When the question personally concerned them, as for example remarriage of their widowed sisters or widowed daughters or anybody else, they often shrinked. That should not be the case. They had heard of the starting of branches of Home Rule all over the country, in the same manner they should have branches of widow-remarriage associations. By being members of the Home Rule League they had everything to take, but by being members of widow-remarriage associations they had to give up much. He hoped all of them would take up the cause as enthusiastically as the cause of Self-Government. The resolution after being seconded was carried.

Another resolution strongly supporting the movement to ameliorate the condition of widows so as to enable them to become useful, respected and self-respecting members of the society, by such means as widows' homes and institutions such as the Seva Sadan for giving them shelter under different heads, general education and special training for social service or for other avocations in life, was moved from the chair and agreed to.

EVILS OF CASTE SYSTEM.

Mr. N. M. Joshi of Bombay then moved:—(1) This Conference is of opinion that the institution of caste hinders the progress of the community in all directions and that it ought to be abolished as the first step towards, the attainment of this goal. The Conference welcomes steps which are being taken by the various castes to unite with other castes and it urges the friends of social reform to strenuously support and carry forward the unification of castes. (2) This Conference is of opinion that it is necessary that a special legislation be passed to place beyond doubt the validity of marriages between Hindus belonging to different castes.

Mr. Joshi explained that the evils of the system were manifold. The system consisted of two water-tight compartments. It prohibited the members of any two castes from inter-marrying or inter-dining and placed various other difficulties. There were cases in which some members were prohibited not only from touching the person of other members, but even from going across their very shadows. The greatest evil of all was that the system was anti-national. Caste connoted the superiority of some and inferiority of others and was entirely antagonistic to the development of national character. They all know the air was full of ideas of equality, fraternity, and justice, but it was forgotten that social intercourse was absolutely necessary to promote the development of universal brotherhood.

The resluiton was seconded by Mr. Dahyabhai Revashankar, and supported by Mr. P. V. Medh and carried.

The next resolution, emphasising the necessity of amending the Civil Marriage Act of 1872 so as to remove the requirement that the parties marrying under that Act should declare that they do not profess any particular religion, was moved from the chair and carried.

Three subsequent resolutions relating to the Depressed Classes, foreign travel, social purity and temperance respectively, were then proposed and carried. Another resolution originating from the chair and carried enthusiastically was for disapproval of the pernicious customs of the sale of brides, heavy dowries demanded by bridegrooms, marriage of old men with young girls, etc., prevailing in the Hindu society.

Mr. Gokaldas K. Parekh next moved moved that this Conference was of opinion that the present provisions of Hindu Law prohibiting marriages between persons of the same "gotra," even though no blood-relationship existed, was quite unnecessary and restricted the field of marriage. The proposal was carried.

LEGAL DISABILITIES OF WOMEN.

On the motion of Mr. Harsiddhbhai V. Divatia, the following resolution was agreed to:—(a) This Conference is of opinion that the present provisions of Hindu Law prohibiting Hindu women from possessing full dominion over property and imposing disabilities on them in matters of succession, inheritance and testamentary disposition of property, are unsuited to modern conditions of life and are felt to be iniquitous, the Conference, therefore, urges upon the Government to remove these disabilities by legislation; (b) this Conference is also of opinion that such existing provisions of law and practice as prohibit women from entering the legal profession and disqualify them for membership of legislative councils, municipal corporations and similar public institutions should be removed.

Other resolutions passed included one on the unsatisfactory condition of factory labour and another on the imperative necessity that primary education should be free.

A hearty vote of thanks was then accorded to the President, who briefly replied and declared the Conference dissolved.

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

No. 10, Masjidpara Lane,
Ranchi,

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY. BROS.
BENARES CITY

DEAR SIRS,

I have used your wonderful Specific for Diabetes for six weeks with more or less interruption from last August and am glad to say that the Specific gravity, which was 1040 in last August, has come up now to 1020 and which is, I think, normal. I now ask your instruction as to whether any more of your specific should be continued. I am now on change of air at Ranchi at the above address...I am a Sub-Inspector of Police in Mandhum Dist. and now on leave. Please reply to the address given at once as I intend leaving the place for resuming my work. You may refer to your firm letter No. 23320.

Yours truly,
ATUL CHANDRA BOSE,
S. I. Police on leave.

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

A DARING POLITICAL DACOITY

RECORD LOOT CARRIED AWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

Another daring political dacoity is reported from Mymensingh District. A party of armed dacoits raided the house of a zamindar, firearms being used by the dacoits. One man was killed and several others injured. The gang got away, it is reported, with money and other loot of the total value of Rs. 90,000, which is the largest amount taken in any political dacoity so far.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A TAMIL PAPER

WARRANT ISSUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 24.

Two complaints were filed yesterday before Mr. Webster Sub-Divisional Magistrate charging Mr. Appa, editor of a Tamil newspaper the "Rangoon Varthaman," with defamation in respect of an article published on Friday. One of the complainants, Mr. M. P. Maricar, sub-agent of a Japanese steamship company, had presented a motor ambulance last month to the military authorities through the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Maricar's photograph was shown at two cinema theatres. The complaint states that the "Rangoon Varthaman" attributed the motive of the gift not to loyalty or charity but to the desire for popularity. Further he suggested that the money for it was collected by Mr. Maricar. The plaintiff in his complaint states that he paid for the ambulance out of his own pocket. It was true he had been collecting contributions which, however, were for recognised funds such as the Viceroy's reception, fire relief, and various war relief measures.

A similar complaint on the same grounds has been made against the paper by Mr. D. K. Syed Ebrahim, a merchant of Rangoon. Warrants have been issued in both cases, bail being allowed. The cases will be heard on the 2nd November.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF BICYCLES

JUVENILE OFFENDER SENT TO REFORMATORY FOR TWO YEARS.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, one Anaji Bhagoji, aged 15, was charged by Deputy Inspector Kilcoine with theit of some bicycles, one worth Rs. 55, the property of Messrs. Mitsui Bussen Kaisha on the 14th September from Hornby Road; another belonging to Miss Jackson valued at Rs. 30, from the passage of Alexandra Terrace, Byculla, on 20th January last; a third one worth Rs. 120, owned by Framji Pestanji Jussawalla from outside his shop at Grant Road on 24th August; and yet a fourth one belonging to Kuverji Merwanji Supariwalla, costing Rs. 185, on the 31st August from outside the Persian Bakery at Grant Road.

The accused pleading guilty was convicted on all the charges. The Magistrate ordered the accused to two years' residence in the Dharwar Reformatory, on the first charge and on the second to an additional day's residence. On the remaining two charges the accused was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment.

One Nanoo Dhondoo who was charged with voluntarily concealing and disposing of the bicycle and leather wallet worth Rs. 55, alleged to have been stolen from Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha by Anaji Bhagoji was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 15 and one day's simple imprisonment.

DRIVING WITHOUT PROPER LICENSE

A BEGINNER FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Frost charged one Lachminarayan Chhotalal with having driven on the 23rd October a motor lorry when he had only a temporary beginner's license and when no qualified driver accompanied him. The accused was fined Rs. 15.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

CASE POSTPONED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Kilcoine charged Vinayak Nanabhai Khopkar, Shanker Gopal Godbole and Sivram Janardhan Naik, shroffs, all in the Government Paper Currency Office with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 250 on 4th October and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence.

It was alleged that the said amount was found to be in excess in a money-bag received from the Morvi State and the accused shared it among themselves setting apart a fourth part to another shroff who, owing to an involuntary exclamation on the part of the first accused, had discovered that there was money in excess. As he, however, would not take the portion reserved for him, the first accused added it to his own share.

The accused pleaded guilty. The case was postponed to the 31st instant.

A BOGUS CHIEF.

MADRAS FIRM OF JEWELLERS CHEATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

On the complaint of Messrs. P. Orr and Sons of Madras Mr. Gnanaprakasam Pillay of Madras, C. I. E., has arrested at Allahabad, a Hindu, named Mathralal for alleged cheating. It appears that a certain individual wrote to the firm in May last signing his name as Durbar Secretary of His Highness the Maharaja of Jain Shri largest amount taken away in any political gold and ruby rings worth Rs. 1,031 to be despatched to him by paid parcel to Neemuch. The writer also mentioned that he had ordered this on the recommendation of the Political Agent at Malwa. The order was duly executed. Afterwards as there was difficulty in getting payment the firm wrote to the Political Agent who replied that there was no Chief by the name mentioned in the letter.

THE HEAVIEST LOAD ON EARTH IS THE LOAD IN THE STOMACH. . . .

Do you feel that load yourself after meals? If so take a dose of

ATLAS TONIC

and it disappears. As a digestant, it regulates the bowels and cures constipation and dyspepsia. It has no equal as a brain and nerve food, and is a boon to those who suffer from nervous exhaustion, brain fag or general debility. By rendering digestion easy and by seding the brain and nerve tissues ATLAS TONIC stands incomparable as a remedy for

SLEEPLESSNESS.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

MADON SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

The Great WAR SALE

which opens at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Monday, November 20th, at 4 p. m., will be the greatest auction sale ever held in India and will extend over five days. Many hundreds of articles of every description will be offered and there will be great bargains in

Household Furniture	Sik and Cotton Goods
Jewellery	Wines and Spirits
Horses	Glass and China
Brass and Bronze ware	Motors
Oil and Water Colours	Antiques
Books	Soaps and Scents
Woollen Goods	Leather goods
Silver ware	Musical Instruments

and Wild Animals, &c., &c., &c.

VIEW DAY

Monday, November 20th, from 4 to 12 p. m.

AUCTION DAYS

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 21st to 24th November inclusive.

Times of Auction—4-30 to 8 p.m. and 9-30 to 11 p.m. each day.

THE MONSTER LUCKY BAG

will contain 5,000 prizes and will open at 4 p.m. on Monday, November 20th. Tickets may be drawn in exchange for the coupons purchased on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday, November 20th to 23rd inclusive, between 4-30 and 8 p.m. and prizes will be issued from Tuesday to Friday, 21st to 24th inclusive between the same hours. All prizes unclaimed by 8 p.m. Friday, 24th November, will be disposed of by the Committee for the benefit of the Fund.

TICKETS ARE NO LONGER AVAILABLE

An Illuminated Fete

in the grounds adjoining the Town Hall and the Elphinstone Circle Garden will be open each day from 4 p.m. until 12 p.m.

His Excellency the Governor's Band and other Bands will perform at intervals and concert and the atrical entertainments will be arranged at times to be notified.

Merry Side Shows

will be opened and will include

Skittle Alley	Children's Fish Pond
Living Aunt Sally	Magic Bowl
Shooting Gallery	Wax-works
The Mermaid	Breaking up the Happy Home

Cocoanut shies and many others.

Refreshments to suit all classes.

A parcel delivery and forwarding office will be established for the delivery of goods to any part of Bombay and up-country at moderate charges. Everything realised goes to the War Fund.

Enquiries should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Great War Sale and Fete, Mayo Road, Bombay.

PRICES OF ADMISSION

Season Tickets admitting bearer to all parts for the whole period Rs. 3/-

Daily Tickets of admission to the Auction Sale and Lucky Bag Annas 8/-

Daily Tickets to the Fete only Re. 1/-

CATALOGUES

Containing particulars of the lots offered for sale at the Auction and the prizes contained in the Lucky Bag will be available on and from Monday, 20th November, at As. 8 per copy

WORKING COMMITTE.

S. M. EDWARDES, Esq., C.S.I. C.V.O., I.C.S. (Chairman)
MAHOMMEDBHOY HAJEEBHOY LALJI, Esq.
G. H. McCAUSLAND, Esq.
E. G. PEARSON, Esq.
The HON. Mr. PHIROZE C. SETHNA.
The HON. Mr. PURSHOTUMDAS THAKURDAS.
J. E. JACKSON, Esq. (Honorary Secretary.)

Messrs. **M. T. MADON & Co.,** CHEMISTS,

beg to announce the public that they are the sole wholesale and retail Agents and distributors for the whole of India, Burmah and Ceylon of the following world-renowned remedies :

Stearn's Celery Nervine

THE FINEST TONIC and THE BLOOD PURIFIER THE WORLD POSSESSES.

Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Constipation, Wasting diseases, Backache, Kidney, Bloodlessness and Poisoning of the Blood.

Try a complete course of six bottles for Rs. 10 or three bottles for Rs. 6. Price Rs. 2/4 per bottle. Obtainable at all chemists and drug stores all over India or from sole agents.

MADON'S
MACCASSOL
The genuine Macassar Hair Oil.
Grows hair or money refunded.
Price Rs. 1-12 per bottle.

"QUIT"
Cures Cold & Cough in a few minutes.
A scientific Cure for Cough and Cold, Asthma and Bronchites.
Price As. 14 per tin.

BYLA'S EMULSION.
A certain Cure for Consumption. A scientific remedy with Lesituna.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

TUTOCITO.
An Ideal Laxative. A marvellous Cure for Constipation, Headache, and Billiousness.
Price Rs. 3 for four bottles.

FLESH FOOD TABLETS.
Guaranteed to put on two stones in a complete course of 12 bottles. Try it and convince yourself.
Price Rs. 5 for four bottles.

M. T. MADON & Co's Complete Catalogue sent Free on three annas Stamps. The Corner Shop, Crawford Market, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2628. Tel. Add : "Thoughts."

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194-196, NAGDEVI STREET,
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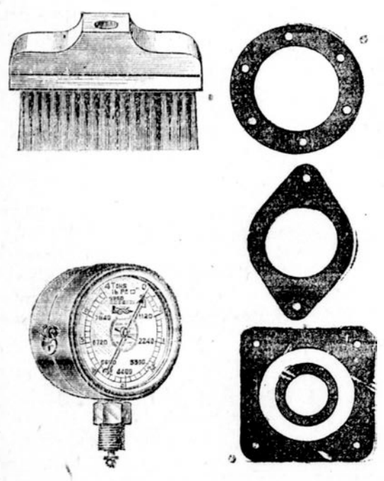
Shipchandlers, Railway Contractors and Mill Stores Suppliers.



Special Large Dealers in Canvas Manila Ropes Wire Ropes Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Enamels etc., etc. and General Hardware.

ASK FOR
KABUTO PILSENER BEER
(BEST & REFRESHING)
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
SOLE AGENTS:— **JEENA & Co.,**
(CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

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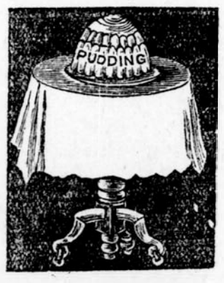
RAMJI BHAGWAN & BROS.,
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,
209, SHAIK MEMON ST., BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 674. TELEGRAMS:—MUFFCHAIN.

PEARSE & Co.
THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.
Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquors.

BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.
CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.
CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.



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HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.
BREAD TWICE A DAY.
ICES OF VARIETIES.

TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.
BAR & BILLIARDS.
Bakers, Confectioners & Caterers. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. Army & Navy Contractors.

CAUSALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 11.

The following casualties are announced :—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut V L Beart, Durhams.
Second-Lieut F S Bulmer, Londons.
Lieut S T Carr, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G H Chamberlain, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut J Cooper, Manchesters.
Lieut-Colonel H B Fisher, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut F L Henley, Sherwoods.
Captain T A Kelly, Londons
Second-Lieut E T Martin, Cornwalls.
Capt R J Nicolls, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A Ormond, Manchesters.
Lieut G H Porter, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D S Thornton, Sherwoods.
Captain G P Weston, Londons.
Second-Lieut J G Wood, Northamptons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut S H F Woolmer, Rifle Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Lieut H Montgomery, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut K I T Morland, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut C R Tisdall, Irish Guards.
Captain J W White-Bell, Munsters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut E A Clarke, Londons.
Captain J Deighton, Medicals.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieut H W O'Bryen, Warwicks.

WOUNDED.

Lieut R Aldersley, Cheshires.
Lieut A L Allen, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W K Armistead, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut H V Boner, Buffs.
Second-Lieut J Coulden, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E V H Bradley, York and Lancs.
Lieut R Bulgin, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain T Clapperton, Buffs.
Second-Lieut O H Cooke, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut C A Cowley, Sussex.
Second-Lieut C E Cox, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J C Crawford, Londons.
Lieut L C Gamage, Londons.
Captain H B German, Medicals.
Lieut V F Gordon, Yorks Light Infantry.
Lieut G F B Handley, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut G B Hayes, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W A Herbert, Cornwalls.
Lieut A I Hett, Buffs.
Captain F B Hitchcock, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G A Holomes, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut R O Jones, Londons.
Second-Lieut W E Jones, Londons.
Second-Lieut E H Languth, Londons.
Second-Lieut F F Leach, Cornwalls.
Lieut R J M Leakey, York and Lancs.
Captain W H Leete, Northumberlands.
Captain T Macwhirter Gordons.
Second-Lieut J E L Marshall, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut F P Mortimer, Engineers.
Lieut D S Morton, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut C S Mullan, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G H Muras, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut G D North, Household Cavalry.
Lieut E E T Nuthall, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G Panton, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut T R S Parry, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E M Payne, Londons.
Lieut J H Peat, Household Cavalry.
Lieut D N Pitcairn, Gordons.
Captain P L Pollexfen, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut L C Price, Lanc Fusiliers.
Lieut-Colonel W J K Rettie, Field Artillery.
Lieut H N Robertson, Field Artillery.
Lieut C A C Rowley, Londons.
Lieut J O Smellie, Machine Gun.
Lieut J L Stewart-Moore, Irish Rifles.
Captain L D Stott, Medicals.
Second-Lieut R G Thomson, Londons.
Second-Lieut E Warren, Londons.
Second-Lieut W A Weeden, Londons.
Second-Lieut G J C Welch, Berkshires.
Captain J H B Wiggington, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut C Wilson, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J B Wilson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut L Wright, Yorks Light Infantry.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R A Toller, Welsh Regiment.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut G E R Evans, Irish Regiment.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Lieut E J Porter, Londons.
Second-Lieut A S Thomson, Londons.

MISSING.

Captain A W Armitage, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut E A Bassano, Sherwoods.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut S W Maxwell, Irish Rifles.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND PRISONER OF WAR, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER OF WAR.

Lieut J R Dennistoun, Cavalry Special Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONERS OF WAR, NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS OF WAR.

Second-Lieut W F Rolfe, Sussex.
Second-Lieut G H Slaughter, Scots Fusiliers.

IMPERIAL CARLTON
AJAX & EXCELDA
Boots and Shoes,
MADE ON THE
NEW LONDON SHAPE.

Smartest, Best and Most Up-to-Date on the Market.
ASK FOR THEM!!

TAJBHOY & CO.,
BARIA MANSIONS
(Opposite Crawford Market),
BOMBAY,
Are the SOLE AGENTS.

GREAT ATTRACTION
ON
Hornby Road.
THE PROPRIETORS OF
"CHINA AND LAMP-WARE SHOW-ROOM"
which has lately being opened at 239, Hornby Road, next to Bessho & Co., respectfully invite Ladies and Gentlemen to visit their show-room. Some exceptionally rare articles, in beautiful Fancy Dinner and Tea-sets, Glass, Cutlery, Lamps, Alluminium and enamel-ware, Toys, and above all very rich Plated-ware from best English Manufacturers are presented to the public at
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.
We are already patronised by many Ladies and Gentlemen.

Accidents happen every day.
HAVE YOU PROVIDED AGAINST THAT?
LIFE & ACCIDENT POLICY COMBINED CAN BE HAD FROM THE :—
GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(INCORPORATED IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.)
Registered in Great Britain.
HEAD OFFICE :— Singapore. LONDON OFFICE :— 32, Old Jewry, London, E.C
GOOD RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to :—
M. V. MERCHANT,
BRANCH MANAGER,
12-14, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

A MOTHER'S TESTIMONY.
Mrs. Chandrashekhar Shukul of Pihani, Dist. Hardoi, writes :—
"Dongre's Balamrit. It is really a nectar for children. As much praise as can be bestowed on it is insufficient....."
DONGRE'S BALAMRIT, The Children's Tonic.
M. T. DONGRE & CO., GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

PRIZE RUPEES 500
Free from any poisonous drug
Beware of imitations.
"YOUTH"
"RHEMANI PHARMACY'S"
REAL YAKUTI
Called "YOUTH" Contains
AMBER, MUSK, PEARLS
And high qualities of drugs. It is specially prepared for ROYAL FAMILIES and is THE REAL LIFE-GIVING NECTAR. "YOUTH" is SECOND TO NONE for all NERVINE DISEASES and LOST MANHOOD. It requires no recommendation as it has become too FAVOURITE and WELL-KNOWN to the Public
Price per Bottle:
1 oz. 7, 2 ozs. Rs. 13, 4 ozs. Rs. 25.
RHEMANI TONIC PILLS.
Specially for Lost Manhood only.
20 Pills Re. 1-4, 40 Pills Rs. 2.
RHEMANI SYRUP SARSA
Best Blood Purifier Re. 1 per bottle
PILES CURE
Bleeding or blind Rs. 5 per bottle
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Monthly Regularity. 40 Pills bottle Rs. 5)
All the above medicines are free from any poisonous drug. Any person, who proves that they do contain such drug, will get the above prize.
Piles ointment Rs. 2 per bottle.
V. P. P. Extra.
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JAPANESE
PILSENER BEER
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DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY.
The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.
ASAHI BRAND
The Best Brand in Japan.
Nothing to match it in quality.
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JAPANWALLA
Shaya—Amrat
is the best Japanese cure for consumption, asthma, cough and all diseases of respiration with wheezing. Price 8 annas per bottle.
Sole Agents :—O. J. HASSAN & CO
209, MASJID BUNDER.

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DUNLOP: So you are off on Voluntary War Work again?

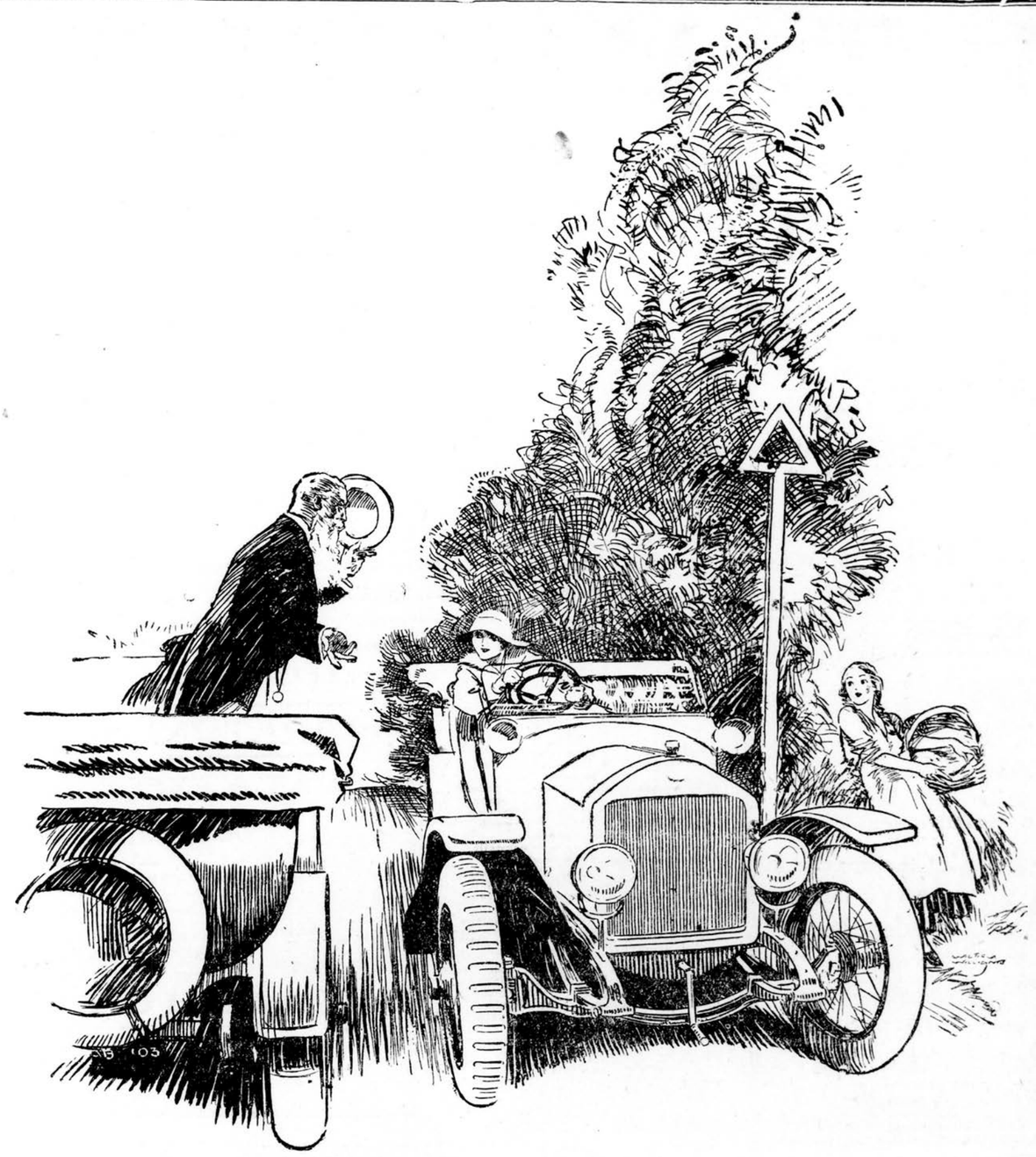
FAIR MOTORIST: Yes, there's another batch of convalescents to be moved out of hospital to-day.

DUNLOP: Glad you are using Dunlops then, they are less likely to give you trouble than any other tyre and that means a great deal, doesn't it?

FAIR MOTORIST: Rather!!

Motor-car owners have carried over one million wounded sailors and soldiers up to date from trains to hospitals or between hospitals, thus saving the Government trouble and money.—

(Evidence from the Royal Automobile Associated Club's Report.)



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Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry,
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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

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the invisible bi-focal **"KRYPTOK"** one-piece lens.
and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, suphos, amber, blue etc

TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.

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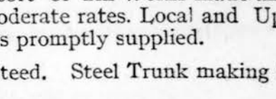
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experience in sight-testing retinoscopically. Holds exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.



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THE TONIC OF TONICS.
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ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

Build up, Brace up, Tone up, Wake up: get ready for the coming monsoon days. Banish from the system the weariness and lassitude left over from summer. Restore the rundown condition, strengthen the blood, increase the appetite, build up old or young, as the need may be. The most marvellous remedy on the face of the earth, for invalids, convalescents, for weak ladies and busy, active adults.

Rs. 2-0-0 for a bottle of 40 Pearls.
Annas 4 for a trial package for 2 days' use.
Get a bottle to-day.

BUILD UP BRACE UP TONE UP WAKE UP

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.
No. 155 (Dept. C), Jooma Musjid,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

GODREJ'S SAFES.

Used by Their Majesties when IN INDIA.

By appointment to His Excellency The Governor.

Highest Awards wherever Exhibited (13 Exhibitions.)

Largest Safeworks IN INDIA Employing 500 men.

MAKERS TO H.I.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.

7 LARGE SAFES

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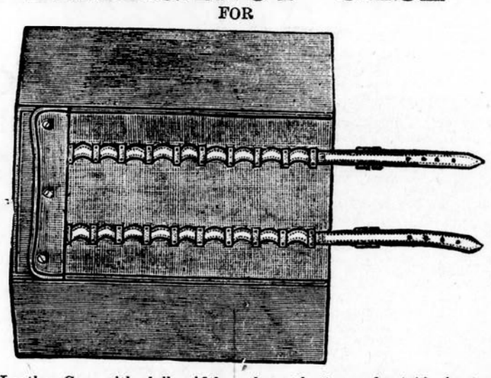

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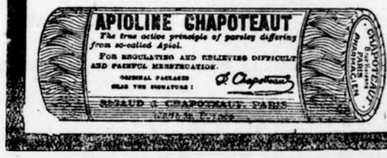
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